

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS,
10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
SEE THE FOURTH PAGE.

The Chicago *Daily Socialist* has been doing fine work in exposing the frightful labor conditions in the Chicago department stores.

There will be a general election in British Columbia pretty soon. Old party dailies are already conceding the Socialists the legislative districts of Greenwood, Fernie and Slokan.

What an ungrateful lot the capitalists are! Here comes the president of the Boston & Maine railroad, like the rest with a tainted management, and accuses Pres. Roosevelt of being a Socialist.

Der Wahre Jacob, the well known German Socialist comic weekly, has attained a circulation of over 200,000 and produces a profit of about \$10,000 annually, all of which goes to the propaganda fund.

In the Tenth district of Saxony all the old parties combined to capture a seat in the National parliament, but a Berlin cable announces that they failed. Socialists polled 12,716 votes; combined opposition, 12,014.

At an old soldiers' reunion at Oswego, Kan., a Socialist day was set apart, same as for the other parties. Among the addresses was one by Comrade Harry Gilham, mayor of Oswego, and the candidate of our party for governor.

Sentence at hard labor and imprisonment aggregating seventy years were passed upon various Socialists in Germany during the present year. It looks as if we will soon have to keep a similar record in this country, judging by the frequency of arrests for street speaking.

At the elections for the General Council of Alsace-Lorraine, the Socialists gained three seats outright, and even where they did not gain seats their figures showed that the movement is on the up grade. In 1900 the Clerical candidate in the canton of Bari polled 1,700 votes to 500 gained for the Socialist. Last week the Clerical could only poll 1,000 votes, while the Socialist had increased his strength to 750.

One of the cheering signs at the big Minneapolis labor convention was the attendance of representatives of the American Society of Equity, known as the farmers' union and a sort of lineal descendant of the Farmers' Alliance, Grange, and other movements of the tillers of the soil for living conditions. A committee of nine was appointed to arrange a plan whereby the Equity society could obtain admission to the great labor federation.

Out in Utah the supreme court has handed down a decree that the smelters cannot smelt ore carrying more than ten per cent of copper. This is a blow to the smelters and arose from numerous suits brought by owners of cattle and crops that were damaged by the terrific fumes of the smelters. There were money interests behind the fight on the smelters so that the protesters won out. But human beings, common workmen, have to work and breathe the deadly fumes. There is no powerful money interest back of them, so the cattle get protection and the men none.

It is said the president is after the coal barons to discover if they are holding back coal lands from the consuming public. Well, it's better late than never—and even now we must wait to see what we will see. It is said that land frauds staggering the imagination will be uncovered. But how about the vast stores of coal that the people need that are being held back by the coal plutocrats of the East, so that they can charge a defenseless people more than double price for their fuel? The East is nearer Washington and it is that that is oppressing people most at just this moment. How about it, Mr. Roosevelt?

Schulz, the Racine baker, who got a verdict against organized labor of Racine, Wis., for actively refusing to eat his bread after he had dealt unfairly with his employees, was a star figure at the recent convention of the master bakers. He made a speech, and in it we find the following:

"Lots of people said, 'The Citizens' Alliance keeps you up,' and I said, 'Yes, I get \$100 a month from the Bakers' Association.' They asked me in court if I was supported by some other association, and I said, 'No.' If this means anything it would seem to mean that Schulz gave false testimony in court.

Social-Democratic Alderman Seidel of Milwaukee has refused to accept expense money from the city for his trip to Chicago as a regularly appointed delegate to the national convention of the American

American Municipalities, on the ground that the convention was a good deal of a farce, that it merely skimmed over the surface of things and was antiquated in its views. The Milwaukee council sent three delegates, the two men from the other parties being rather above the average aldermanic intelligence, but they brought back no very valuable information from the "annual talk." Alderman Seidel says the convention was visibly startled on several occasions when he spoke out in meeting and punctured some of the smug periods of the speakers by facts from the lives of the working class.

The editor of the *Sentinel* is quite pleased over the action of the government in letting out the making of postage stamps to a private concern. The private concern underbid the government bureau of engraving and printing, and will employ the usual contract methods as a means of coming out ahead in the deal. For one thing, it goes without saying, that it will get most of its profit out of its employees. Which is best for the people? To do this work themselves, paying those of their number thus employed a relatively decent wage, and granting them relatively humane hours of daily employment, or, swell the profits of a few individuals, with that portion of the people who have to work for them getting lower wages and longer hours—consequently a reduced citizenship! Which is best for society, and which is best for those who do the work of society?

A probate judge up for re-election in Kansas City told the voters he had saved many a small estate from despoilment. From despoilment! Why should anyone want to despoil widows and orphans? But this judge talks about it as if it was a very common thing, which, in fact, it is. Where is the peace on earth, good will toward men? There is none. There is none because under the capitalist system there is always the incentive to despoil. The predatory instinct is always uppermost. Socialists want a change in the system. They want a system under which the promptings will be for good instead of for evil, where the incentive for selfishness will be absent. And we do not want to change human nature, either. We want to give human nature a chance to really be human. When it pays to be good human nature can afford to be good. There is good human nature today, but it is good in spite of the capitalist system.

A little group of Socialists in Oakland, Cal., are preparing to issue a small paper devoted to Social-Democratic propaganda among Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors. They can be addressed at 528 Telegraph avenue, Oakland. In a prospectus they say among other things: "Do you realize that there exists in the United States today two of the most feudalistic institutions in the world? We refer to the United States Army and the United States Navy. The discipline in these two institutions is such as to render them the most powerful and at the same time the most servile tools in the hands of the capitalist class. It is simply appalling to contemplate the damage these two institutions could do the working class in case the present revolution assumed a violent aspect. The men composing the rank and file of the army and navy are trained to MURDER without the slightest provocation, merely on command of their officers—and often without that command, if they think their orders received from headquarters require them to do so."

A report on the conditions of living among the poor of this country in a recent bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor, contains this startling observation deduced from the facts and figures contained in the report:

"After the rent has been paid and food has been bought the very poor have but little left for anything else."

The figures in the report are not taken from pauper families but from those of workmen's families where every effort at thrift and economy is made, and where the wife and children work as hard as they can to help keep the wolf from the door. In America where the people are "free", where there is plenty of room for the oppressed of the world to "grow up with the country", and where every native boy has a "chance" to be president, we have now reached the period of our proud prosperity and development toward a people's government when thrifty, hardworking people merely exist, with no hope for the future and a consciousness of no participation in the wonderful increase of wealth all about them—wealth that increases because there

is a working class to make it increase.

This is the situation, and if it were inevitable, if it were unpreventable, the common crowd would probably manage to put up with it. It IS preventable; it is NOT inevitable and hence the mighty unrest, and the demand of the people that the system be altered and that there be a new deal.

They demand a new deal in which every worthy living soul shall have the chance to live decently and without having to bear the terrible burden of the support of the modern capitalistic parasitism.

Hence: Social-Democracy!

The Countess von Wurtemberg, a relative of the kaiser, is in this country investigating social conditions. She is going about under the assumed name of Winkler, it is said, in order to carry on her investigations more freely, and she now gives it out that hunger is the thing that recruits the ranks of prostitution, and that everywhere she finds "poor girls working at low wages in order that big dividends may be earned from dollars invested." Under capitalism there is an economic law that compels this. In order that profits can be made in spite of competition cheaper and cheaper labor must be had. And if there were no woman and child labor at hand, the capitalists would import coolies, just as Roosevelt proposes for the Panama canal. The exploitation of labor is rooted in the capitalist system, and prostitution will be one of its fruits so long as those

roots continue to get nourishment. It is the system that is at fault, and you vote your approval of that system and its evil fruits every time you soil your hands by casting a Republican or Democratic ballot.

Proof that low wages are driving girls to lives of immorality received added substantiation in Chicago last week when, at a committee hearing of the city council, the statement was made that the chief of police, on request of purity workers, had set two detectives to watch one of the big stores and that they had traced sixty girls from that one store alone to certain downtown bed-house "hotels" within the space of six days. They went to the places accompanied by men. Chicago has been making an attempt to stem the downtown "hotel" evil, but has run up against the influence of powerful "leading" citizens who have money invested in them. The evil is not confined to Chicago; it is everywhere where capitalistic city conditions exist. Capitalism, with its ruinous wages and its enterprise in providing fashionable resorts where women can be started on the downward path, so as to make profits out of the traffic, is the enemy of womanhood, the wrecker of the American home. And this is one of the many reasons why Socialists are making war on the capitalist system, and will continue to make war on it, whether Archbishop Ireland approves of our course or not.

A Father Fisher of Milwaukee is quoted as saying that "under a Socialist regime a man might maintain his wife and home until it

tired him, after which he could seek another and leave his former place open to a successor." We would like to know how he knows. We are quite familiar with all the standard Socialist writings, and of the party platforms, which alone are party "law," and we have never found anything to bear out such a statement. He is saying what is not only not so, but which is on its face absurd. It has been pointed out before that the capitalists and the defenders of the capitalist system are never so careful as when they attempt to smother Socialism with their own black sins. The merchant prince, Marshall Field, with his four harems in New York city, and the thousands of others like him, never call forth a word from the Father Fishers, but they save their venom for the Socialists whose home life is pure, and who are seeking to elevate womanhood by emancipating her from the menial "lavery" of the present day. And we are battling against a system that makes homes for a large fraction of the people almost impossible, and yet we are maligned by those who want the present home-crushing conditions of things to continue. Strange, isn't it! And yet not so strange when you know all the facts.

Our Victor L. Berger is a delegate again at the national convention of the American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis, and already the newspaper reports show that he is in the thick of the fight there for progressive measures. A dispatch just at hand reads: "The progressive element in the convention of the American Federation of La-

bor has won a point over a very determined and bitter opposition. It was at a conference of the union label delegates. For over ten years Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee among other things has advocated the use of the universal label, or at least a universal design for all labels used by unions. There is a multitude of union labels, now over seventy. The best union man knows no more than half of them. "With one design for all union labels it is believed the public would become accustomed to it and more readily recognize it when it appears. It was also emphasized that the bogus could be more readily detected than it is today.

"After a warm discussion it was decided to defer action until the next convention and have the delegates study the matter in the meantime. There is no doubt that the idea of a universal label for all union goods is making progress. No less than eleven international unions, among them the hatmakers and the garment workers, are in favor of it now.

"Resolutions denouncing the judicial system of the United States as 'tyrannical and antiquated from the police court up to the supreme court of the United States' were introduced and referred to the committee. These, with other resolutions known as the 'Socialist resolutions,' were presented by Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee.

"Charging that the judiciary, and especially the federal judiciary, is recruited from corporation lawyers upon the recommendation of 'plutocrats,' the resolutions call for the election of all judges, including federal judges, by the people of their respective districts or states for a term not longer than four years, with the privilege of being re-elected from time to time if the people so desire.

"On the subject of insurance the resolutions are equally outspoken, denouncing the system in the United States as a notorious method of graft and exploitation and demanding compulsory life and other insurance by legislative enactment. That the Japanese and Koreans be excluded in the same manner as the Chinese was another of the radical demands. Women employment was denounced and child labor censured. More factory inspectors were demanded."

We believe Mr. Gompers to be altogether too shrewd a man to be deceived by mere surface facts. No one knows better than he that Socialism is constantly making inroads among the membership of the American Federation of Labor, and that the mere physical non-success of the Socialists to control the policies of "his" organization or to rid it of an executive that holds itself supreme, is merely due to the fact that the Socialist conversions have not yet reached the point where they can constitute the kind of a majority necessary to overcome the machine which Mr. Gompers has built up. The increasing Socialist sentiment forced him, the past year, to throw out a little ballast to keep his balloon afloat and so, after despotically downing political action in the last convention, he proceeded, on his own authority and by virtue of his own omnipotence, to change that policy in a way to suit his interests and start his "bill of grievances" scheme. Mr. Gompers' foray into old party politics has had its disastrous incidents and he had to retire in tatters from the political field in Maine to nurse his sores at Washington, but still he will have to face the convention at Minneapolis and "stand pat" amidst the smiles of the Socialists. The most he can show is that some capitalist party candidates have been elected by the help of labor votes, which is nothing new, any more than the promises made by the candidates are new. Promises are cheap.

There is an old saying that if you want to do a thing well you must do it yourself. Labor must take lawmaking into its own hands and if it wants to have it done well, and this is the path that Mr. Gompers' letting down of the bars leads to. It is reported that the miners elected fifteen of their own members to the Pennsylvania legislature by getting them nominated on old party tickets. But even this can have but one result, providing the men elected remain true to the working class and do not serve the corporations that control the capitalist parties, and that is that the capitalist parties will not let them capture such offices a second time and labor will have to go in in a straightforward way by means of a party of its own class. And a party of its own class must, from the very logic of events, be a Social-Democratic party—and if it did not start out as one it would soon swing into line, just as the victorious Labor party of England, now doing valuable work in parliament, has had to.

So that the outlook for Mr. Gompers is the sort of outlook that opens nowadays to any man who stands for back number politics. And no one sees better than he the trend toward Socialism. To save his own neck he will try to delay it as much as he can, and by his kind of political action.

"Socialism today has for its main object and principal interest a fight on the Catholic church and the Christian Catholic home," said the Rev. Father J. H. Fisher, assistant pastor at St. John's cathedral, Milwaukee, before a meeting of the Catholic Knights of Columbus on Wednesday evening.

If this is true, how does the reverend father explain the fact that frequently when Catholic priests get together among themselves the discussion reverts to Socialism and that there are always priests who argue in its favor? These priests ought to know whether Socialism is a fight on their church or not.

But lest the reverend father accuse us of dodging the claim he makes we deny it point blank. Socialism's main object is to fight the capitalist system, under which the people are robbed of the product of their labor and forced to live in poverty and squalor whilst seeing non-producers enjoy the wealth they have created.

A fight with the Catholic church, wherever we may be drawn into any such thing, is not a fight of our making. The attack always comes from the church, but we also always insist on our right to defend our principles.

So far as the church attends to the spiritual affairs of its followers and does not attempt to do service for the capitalists, we have no fight with the church.

There are many Catholics who are Socialists. Their right to their religious beliefs has never been questioned by their fellow Socialists. Indeed, one of the first nine men elected to the city council in Milwaukee was a Catholic. Our party holds that so far as its individual members are concerned, religion is a private matter. We stand for the complete freedom of conscience. But even here we are attacked. Archbishop Messers says religion is not a private matter. If by that he is hinting at a union of church and state then certainly he can count on the implacable opposition of the Socialists.

But we feel assured that the Father Fishers know pretty well that their claim that we want to fight the church is not true. They know pretty well that the only possible time that the church and the Socialists can come into conflict is when the church sets out to hold the wage-worker and keep him docile while the capitalist system skins him—which is the sort of service that Mark Hanna predicted the capitalists in time would ask of the church.

If the church goes into partnership with capitalism it perverts the very ethics of the religion of Jesus and does frightful violence to His spirit and His teachings. And it is just because the Socialists of Milwaukee have made such headway, and especially among Catholics, that the words of a Father Fisher, bearing claims that are palpably false, will fail of their purpose. Also his hints at free love and danger to the sanctity of the family hearthstone will react, as all falsehoods usually do in time, upon those who utter them.

William Rockefeller owns a vast forest reserve in New York state. A man strayed into the little forest empire of this member of the American hog family and caught some fish and William, having just attended Rockefeller Jr.'s class and being full of the grace of God (commercialized edition of 1906) had him arrested and demanded heavy damages out of him, but the case got up to the court of appeals and William only gets eighteen cents damages. The man has eight hundred dollars costs to pay, it is true, but he has the fine consolation of feeling that he is paying that to get justice and that William is not many pennies richer anyway!

"Open shop" Harry, of the National Manufacturers' Association, says in his anti-Socialist book, "The Scarlet Empire," that under Socialism the state will compel people to pray at certain hours. On the other hand a Catholic priest in Milwaukee assures a large audience of Catholics that Socialism's main object is to fight religion. Our enemies ought to get together and decide on which lies they can agree upon. Otherwise they will continue to make themselves absurd.

When Anna Gould prostituted the marriage relation by marrying a French noble she forfeited her right to the sympathy of her fellow countrymen for the tribulations that naturally flowed from such bargaining.

RESUME OF ELECTION RETURNS.

MILWAUKEE: Social-Democratic candidate for district attorney (Thiel), carries the city by 1,174 in a four cornered fight, but loses the county to McGovern (Independent LaFollette Republican) by 133 votes. Alex. Glaeser, Social-Democrat, elected county surveyor by 3,056 majority. Legislators elected: Wm. J. Aldridge, 478 plurality; Edmund T. Berner, 245 plurality; Frederick Brockhausen, 402 plurality; Carl D. Thompson, 373 plurality; Frank J. Weber, 313 plurality. Party cast 34 per cent of total vote. Average vote over 17,000.

PHILADELPHIA: 2,314, a good gain.
FLORIDA: A. J. Pettigrew, the Socialist candidate for state representative, Manatee county, is reported elected over Graham, Democrat. With only three small precincts to hear from the vote stands: Pettigrew 372, Graham 330. An educational test had disfranchised many of the negroes, and the population is largely agricultural. Comrade Pettigrew is a national committeeman.

SEATTLE: Socialists about hold their own.
OLLALLA, Wash.: Kitsap county elects Comrade John Green justice of the peace.
JERSEY CITY: 1,400 votes, against 885 last time.
TRENTON, N. J.: Upton Sinclair polls about 2,000 votes for congress. The district gave the Socialists 587 votes two years ago.

NEW YORK: The party shows a decrease in state but a gain in city.
We elected one delegate in Oklahoma, so it is reported; George Patterson of Elk City, Okla. The count is close. The Democrats, however, report him elected.

The Eleventh Congressional district, Pennsylvania, Wm. Dettrey received 4,800 votes. The vote in this district in 1904 was 983.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.: doubled the Socialist vote of 1904.

IDAHO: It was "anything to beat Gooding". Socialists show slight gains.
CHICAGO: Socialists cast 25,000 votes according to police returns. Official count will increase this. Lost two assemblies.

NASHVILLE, TENN.: Ray for governor got 91 votes in Davidson county. Sneed, for congress, received 171. For senator, Jackson got 432, and McMill 166. For representatives Goldfarb got 268, Hall 364, Rickenback 194, Wallace 215, Wilson 298, Zeitlin 144. In Overton county Ray got 25 votes.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: Vote shows falling off, due, it is claimed, to Hearst movement.
DAYTON, O.: Increased vote of 1,500.

BOSTON: Socialists cast 919, 2,300 in 1904.
NEW YORK: Chase got 7,044 in Manhattan and Bronx, 3,840 in Brooklyn.

SAN FRANCISCO: Vote for governor 2,103. Miss Riskin, the Socialist candidate for superintendent of schools polled 2,500. In 1904 the party polled 7,250 in San Francisco county. The earthquake shook our vote somewhat.

DENVER: Our party polled 790 votes for Debs in 1904. This year Haywood for governor received 764 votes. It is reported that we had unexpected gains among farmers' and losses among the mining regions out in the state, due to deportations and fear to vote, probably.

We get the following figures from the election report of National Sec'y Barnes:
In the Thirteenth ward of Minneapolis, B. E. Roberts polled 811 votes out of 1,642; his only competitor (Republican) winning out by 20 votes. A recount will be called for. In Two Harbors a coroner was elected. Brainerd elected two aldermen and gave an 80 per cent increase over the Socialist vote of two years ago. M. A. Bratland was elected county auditor of Norman county. Sleepy Eye gives promise of better things than her name would indicate. Six votes for Debs in 1904, and 33 votes for Socialism this year. The greatest gain recorded in the state.

The Fourth Congressional district of Maryland gives us 587 votes. We had no candidate in 1904.
Louisiana county (Omaha), Neb., gives us 580 votes. In the city election last May we had 410. Debs had 3,736 in 1904.

Tullahoma, Tenn.: 12 votes. 3 in 1904.
State Secretary Buie of Colorado estimates from 12,000 to 15,000 Socialist votes. We had 4,304 in 1904, but our candidate for governor was out in favor of the Democrats, and received but 2,614. The vote in Indian Territory for delegates to the constitutional convention shows Democrats 1,317; Socialists, 387; Republicans, 235.

Four precincts in Tyler, Texas, 35 votes. 20 votes in 1904.
The Fifth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, 781. 1904—753.
The Twenty-fourth Congressional district, Pennsylvania, 502. No candidate in 1904.
The Second Congressional district of Maryland, 400. No candidate in 1904.

In Tie Siding, Wyo., Republicans, 14; Democrats, 8; Socialists, 16.
Wood county, W. Va., 352 votes, 48 in 1904.
Allegheny county, Md., eight districts out of twenty-eight, 313 votes. Entire county in 1904 cast 137 Socialist votes.

Vale Summit, Md.: Socialists, 42; Republicans, 36; Democrats, 35.
Second Congressional district of Pennsylvania, 327. No candidate in 1904.
Dayton, O., 1,345; 1,060 in 1904.

Evansville, Indiana, 630 votes; last year, 551.
MASSACHUSETTS: Socialist vote shows losses of 20 per cent. Total will probably be 8,000. In Montana the reports received so far show a gain over Debs' vote of two years ago. Incomplete returns in Chicago place the Socialist vote at 25,143.

Lawrence county, S. D., 1,080 votes; in 1904, 819 votes.
CLEVELAND, Cuyahoga county, O., 1905, 1833 votes for governor; 1906, Henslee for Secretary of state, 1804; S. L. P., 510.
Hamilton, Butler county, O., 1905, 280 votes; 1906, 517 votes.

Portsmouth, Scioto county, O., 340 votes.
Fremont, Sandusky county, O., 116; L. W. W., 12.
Springfield, Clark county, O., city, 328; in the county, 446.
Fostoria, O., 101 straight votes; 160 per cent gain.
Dayton, O., 1904, for Debs, 1,064; this year 1,350; in county, 15,000.
Ashtabula, O., 185 votes.
Akron, O., 352; in county of Summit, 523 votes.
Columbus, O., in 1905, 120 votes; this year, 1,003 votes.
McIntosh Ferry, O., 135 votes.
Lorain, O., Rep., 1664; Dem., 604; Soc., 250.
TOLEDO, O., 1600 votes for head of ticket; 2,455 in 1904.
Findlay, O., 1905, 203 votes; county same year, 445; this year, city, 326; county of Hancock, 405 votes. A situation is the cause.

Socialistic Miscellany.

Women Under Socialism.
"Socialism will break up the home."
No. On the contrary, it will keep the home together.
In all classes of life to-day, girls are selling themselves to men for money and selling themselves without shame. They may do this and stay respectable, if they go through the marriage ceremony first. People think that a girl who marries a well-off oldish man is simply less foolishly romantic than the girl who marries a poor young man because she cares for him.
What effect must it have on the race, when its fathers, instead of being young, able and vigorous, are middle-aged and half worn out?
The young man who ought by rights to marry in his early twenties, if he is prudent, postpones his marriage until he has laid by something, and meanwhile amuses himself in ways costly to his health, his strength and the children that will eventually be born to him.
When young people do marry, unless they are born lucky and belong to the leisure class, the first serious question that worries them is the money question.
The young man works as hard as he can all day long. He comes home tired, cross and worn out at night. The young wife buys cheap food and shoddy clothes. She gets her furniture on the installment plan, which means she pays two or three prices for it.
Babies come. But the husband's pay doesn't increase as fast as the family or the doctor's bills. There is bickering in the house owing to money troubles.
If this couple had not been handicapped from their wedding day, by having to give up in the form of interest, rent and profit, half of all they earned to their masters, they would have had a better chance for a happy life. Isn't that plain?
Under Socialism, there would be no advantage to the young girl in marrying an old man, instead of a young man. Consequently, she would take a mate of her own age. There would be no advantage to the young man in postponing his marriage beyond his natural time, until he reached the half-worn-out middle age.
There would be no master class to support idleness. The young wife would not enter into foolish extravagance in emulation of this idle class.
Much of the domestic trouble of today would vanish. Under Socialism men and women would be perfect—mistakes would be made, but they would be made far less frequently than they are now.
The home, instead of being broken up by Socialism, will be far more enduring and happier.—Ex.

A False Supposition.
A false analogy has been drawn between the Darwinian struggle which the animals wage among themselves for the means of subsistence and reproduction and that

which is let loose among the bourgeois for the distribution of wealth. The qualities of strength, courage, agility, patience, ingenuity, etc., which assure victory to the animal, constitute integral parts of his organism, while the property which gives the bourgeois part of the wealth which he has not produced is not incorporated in his individuality. This property may increase and thus procure for him a larger or smaller share without its increase or diminution being occasioned by the exercise of his physical or intellectual qualities. At the very most it might be said that trickery, intrigue, chicanery, in a word, the lowest mental qualities, permit the bourgeois to take a part larger than that which the value of his capital authorizes him to take; in that case he pilfers from his bourgeois brothers. If then the struggle for life can in a number of cases be a cause for progress among animals, the struggle for wealth is a cause of degeneracy for the bourgeois.—Lafargue, "Social and Philosophical Studies."

A WINKER!—NOW READY!
"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

For College Men.

Dear Comrades: The Intercollegiate Socialist Society has now entered upon its second year. For various reasons the work was not pushed last year as its importance demanded, yet the bare announcement of the plan was sufficient to bring responses from nearly a thousand people who expressed themselves as willing to assist in various ways.
In more than a score of institutions, including Yale, Harvard, Wesleyan, Columbia, Bryn Mawr, and the Universities of Chicago and California, there are groups of students who are ready to set to work, asking only guidance and support. In several seats of learning beginnings have been made in the organization of Study Chapters, and in some these Chapters are in a flourishing condition. We have a list of speakers who offer their assistance without charge, and we have the names of several hundred students and teachers who are willing to distribute our literature.
We had planned to edit a special college students' edition of some of the Socialist papers, and to put a copy into the hands of every college student in the country. This work had to be postponed, but we

hope to be able to undertake it during the coming year. We have secured lists of the college publications of the country, and of numerous other papers which are interested in our work, and we plan to send them material. We now have a General Secretary and Organizer who will give his entire time to the work, and will be able to answer personally all communications.
We believe you are interested in this young society and in the work which it is endeavoring to do. If you wish to assist in any way, we will be glad to hear from you. We wish the names of students in colleges who are willing to distribute literature and to assist in the work of organizing the study chapters. We wish the names of college instructors, and of any other people to whom our work appeals. We wish new members, and we need new contributions to enable us to prosecute the work with vigor. Let us hear from you.
Address all communications and make all checks, money orders, etc., payable to the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, 1112 E. 10th St., New York City, T. Byar Collins, Gen. Sec'y.
Jack London, President.
Upton Sinclair, Vice-President.
J. Phelps Stokes, 2nd V. P.

reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.
Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.
Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.
V.
To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to work and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest.

and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.
But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.
To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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52 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

TENETS OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

I.
We the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.
To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.
Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great proprietary interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so involving and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.
By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of

of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.
This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, harmonies and contradictions of our civilization.
Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.
IV.
The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change,

public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.
Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.
Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.
Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.
II.
As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.
The Social-Democratic movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.
The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.
The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious



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WHAT SOCIALISTS THINK
The Social-Democratic Herald cannot take the space every week to explain the first principles of socialism. It is too busy saving them to the events of the week.
These principles are stated in simple language in five articles by Charles H. Kerr over 20,000 copies of which have been circulated in a leaflet.
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Incentive for Gain Under Socialism.

WHAT THE AUTHOR OF "MERRIE ENGLAND" THINKS ABOUT IT.—THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE GRADGRIND ARGUMENTS.

Non-Socialists are in the habit of saying that Socialism demands a complete change in human nature. They say Socialism is very pretty in theory, but that it is wrong because human nature is not good enough for Socialism. They tell us that we Socialists are mistaken because we have built up a scheme without first considering human nature. They are entirely mistaken.

The fact is that we Socialists have studied human nature, and that our opponents only object to Socialism because they do not understand human nature at all.

"Socialism," say these critics, "is impossible, because it would destroy the incentive of gain." The incentive of gain!

And then they quote the dogma of the political economist:

"The social affections are accidental and disturbing elements in human nature, but avarice and the desire of progress are constant elements."

Avarice, they say, is a constant element of human nature, and they proceed to build up what they foolishly call "a science" of human affairs upon this one single element. They ignore the second element, "The desire of progress," and the only conclusion we can come to, after reading their stupid books and shallow articles, is the conclusion that they recognize avarice, that is love of money, as the ruling passion of mankind.

The last refuge of Gradgrind, when he is beaten by Socialistic argument, is the assertion that human nature is incapable of good. But this is not true. Men instinctively prefer light to darkness, love to hate, and good to evil.

The most selfish man would not see a fellow creature die or suffer if he could save him without personal cost or risk.

Only a lunatic would wantonly destroy a harvest or poison a well, unless he might thereby reap some personal advantage.

It is clear, therefore, that men will do good for its own sake; but they will not do evil except with the hope of gain. And this may be

sinks to sordidness, to gluttony, to torpid, savage boorishness. We know we have with us vast numbers of rich and poor, of respectable and disreputable, of rogues and beasts and dastards. Is that the fault of human nature? Or is it the fault of the evil influences that choke and poison human nature?

Gradgrind tells me that greed is the chief motor to the human heart. It has been so called by generations of shallow cynics and stupid dunces before him; and, as he never thinks for himself, he has never found out the error. But let any man look about him and think of what he sees, and I believe that he will agree with me that what phrenologists call "Love of approbation" is a hundred-fold a stronger force than greed. What observer of life will deny this? Is it not plain to all when the eyes are opened that the desire to get praise or admiration is a stronger motive than the desire to get money? Nay, this desire to get wealth is only one out of a thousand consequences of the love of approbation. Only a miser loves money for its own sake. The great bulk of our grasping and grubbing value money for what it will bring. A few and to a small extent because it brings them luxury, ease, indulgence. A larger number, and to a greater extent, because it saves them and theirs from the risks of penury and degradation. A great preponderance, and to the widest extent, because it wins them the admiration, the wonder, the envy, and the service of their fellows.

As society is at present constituted nearly every man gets as much money as he can. What are the ordinary motives for this conduct? Plutocrat says, "I can make a fortune out of the cotton trade, and why should I not? If I don't make it some other man will; and perhaps the other man will be a rogue." You see, men cannot trust each other. Under the operation of unfettered individual enterprise, life is a scramble. A man knows he could live on less than ten thousand a year, and he knows that multitudes are hungry. But if he foregoes the making of a fortune it will not benefit the poor. Some other man will seize on what he relinquishes, and the scramble will go on. So men amass wealth because they think they might as well do it as let another do it in their stead.

There is another thing. Plutocrat will tell you he has a wife and family to provide for. He knows the world too well to leave a widow and children to the tender mercies of his brother grasping. It is every man for himself and the weakest to the wall. So he will grind other people to make money to prevent other people from grinding his children. He is right in a great measure. It is his duty to provide for his wife and children. And under our present system of robbery and murder by individual enterprise the widow and the orphan will find none to pity and defend them—unless they can pay for value received.

Again, in a commercial era and in a commercial nation, wealth is the reward of merit, the crown of honor and the sign of virtue. Every man dreads failure.

The Gradgrind supposes greed to be the ruling passion because in the Society he knows most men strive to get money. But why do they strive to get money? There are two chief motives. One the desire to provide for or confer happiness upon children or friends; the other the desire to purchase applause. But in the first case the motive is not greed, but love; and in the second case it is not greed but vanity.

For the sake of love, for the sake of duty, for the sake of pity, for the sake of religion, and for the sake of truth, men and women have resigned their bodies to the flames, have laid their heads upon the block, have suffered imprisonment, disgrace, and torture, and starvation. Who will do as much for money?

Money never had a martyr. In Mammon's bible the text of the Christian Bible is altered. It reads, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own life?" Men will fight for money; but they will not die for it. Now millions have died for honor, for love for religion, for duty, for country for fame. And how then can any sensible person stand by the base and brutish dogma that greed is the chief motor of the human heart?

It seems an amazing thing to me this persistence in the belief that greed is the motive power of humanity. The refutation of this error is forever under our noses.

—Robert Blatchford.

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To What is Economic and Political Development Tending?

By PAUL KAMPFMEYER.—Translated by E. H. THOMAS.

Changes in the Conditions of the Economic Power of the Proletariat.

Even in the present system, the working class did not once for all bow its neck under the yoke of an unchangeable iron law of wages.

The historically changing standard of living for the working class expresses itself in the rise of wages. We cannot too strongly emphasize the saying of Karl Marx that, unlike other wares, the price of labor power contains an historical and moral element. The price of the workingman's labor power must make good to him his vital necessities, which are closely connected with the general state of civilization in his country.

The capitalist class cannot lightly ignore these civilized needs of the working class. The militant working class, arrived at a certain stage of culture, opposes itself with elemental strength to an arbitrary, unlimited reduction of wages. The capitalist cannot regulate the cost of the workingman's production simply by the most necessary and indispensable expenses for the support of the workingman. The capitalist, however, can do this with all other commodities. But labor power is inseparably bound up with the workingman. Labor power is no dead commodity. It fights bitterly in the market for its historically gained title to civilization and for the enlargement of these rights.

Will the workingman conquer or surrender in the fight? That is now the question. The economic power of the workingman will decide on the triumph or defeat of the workingman. The rise of wages, the extension of the workingman's claim to civilization, is a question of economic-political power.

In the economic struggle, on one side stand the employers, representing the demand, and on the other side stands the working class, representing the supply. Usually the two poles of the market, supply and demand, are disconnected. The more resolute, the more sure of itself is the supply, the more favorable is its position in the struggle for wages.

The industrial struggle itself demands the union of the workers who offer their services into strong, solid organizations. For the wage struggle it is of absolute importance when the employers, embodying the demand, do not represent a homogeneous mass when there are elements among the employers connected with the working class by important interests of life. Municipal and co-operative industries, which with energy sustain the demands of the organized proletariat, are allies of the workingmen in the wage struggle. The workingman must sell his labor power, true, but it is quite another thing whether he disposes of it to an unfriendly employer or to his own flesh and blood, to his own comrades in the struggle. The workingman must influence not only the supply of labor, but also the demand for labor.

But this does not exhaust the sphere of his endeavors. He must attempt, by legal limitations, to place the fundamental conditions of the labor contract entirely outside of the economic struggle, and do this by legislative enactments. For instance, there should be no more conflict about the ten-hour day, it should be decreed by law.

The workingman thus, for the first time, is regularly and systematically influencing the demand for labor power. With the former petty industries, the permanent welding together of the workingmen of one trade into a unitedly acting body could scarcely succeed.

The economic world is rising more and more on the strong support of collective labor. A numerous working class is the foundation of industry on a large scale. Now, this foundation is not unchangeable, not a dead figure. No, it is a splendid vitality. The foundation can easily shake the entire industry which it powerfully supports.

Only it must be perfectly clear about its movements in this or that direction. And now at last it is filled with this clearness.

Marx once said of the mechanism of the capitalistic process of production that it is teaching, uniting and organizing the working

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class. This natural education and unification, by means of a systematic organization, now has a far more extensive power than formerly.

An examination of the effect of trades unions upon the army of the unemployed is of fundamental importance for the settlement of the question: whether the organization of workingmen has a permanent influence on the condition of wages.

Strong organizations do, indeed, enter into, and regulate, the competitive struggle of employed and unemployed. This causes capital great distress of heart.

"Therefore," writes Marx, "as soon as the workingmen get hold of the secret, how it is that in just the degree that they work more, produce more wealth for others, and increase the productive power of their labor, just so much more precarious for them becomes their functions as a means of value to capital—as soon as they discover that the degree of competitive intensity among them itself depends entirely upon the pressure of the relative surplus population; as soon, therefore, as they try, by means of trades unions, etc., to organize a systematic co-operation between the employed and the unemployed, in order to break or weaken the ruinous effects upon itself of that natural law of capitalistic production—then capitalism and its sycophant, political economy, trembles at the violation of the 'eternal' and so to speak 'holy' law of supply and demand. Every understanding between the employed and the unemployed destroys just the 'pure' working of this law."

The pure working of law can therefore be influenced by the trades unions.

The size of the army of the unemployed depends among other things on the length of the working day. And the policy of the trades unions helps the shortening of the working day. A systematic and general shortening of the working day must at once greatly reduce the army of the unemployed. "England's means of saving labor," says Marx in Capital, "are vast. Yet," he expressly states, "if tomorrow labor in general should be limited to a rational amount and the various layers of the working class should be graded according to age and sex, the present working population would be absolutely insufficient to carry on national production on its present scale. The great majority of the now unproductive laborers would become productive."

This is a hint, we believe, which points plainly enough to the importance of the shortening of the working day for the lessening of the army of the unemployed. Since, as the trades unions become stronger, their aspirations for shortening the working day always become more effective, their influence on the size of the army of the unemployed is thus increasingly felt.

Moreover, the decision of the question of shortening the working day lies in the hands of a still stronger power than the unions—in the hands of the state.

Outside the trades unions, the municipalities, at least in part, are busying themselves very earnestly with a complete system of insurance against lack of work. The first feeble attempts for the founding of an insurance against non-employment have already been made. And certainly it is rather bold to prophesy today that the insurance against non-employment will never reach the goal which it has set for itself.

[A further installment of this translation will be published in our next issue.]

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.



VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a pell-mell speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social-Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drosses.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1893	2,585,000
1898	4,515,000
1903	6,285,000
1905 (estimated)	7,000,000

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
1890	36,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

On the proposition that pure air is as necessary to health as pure water, or pure food, a member of the staff at Cornell university medical college has been investigating the work conditions in some of the New York factories. A poorly ventilated factory is an ideal place for the spread of disease. The waste products from the lungs and skin are all detrimental to health if the atmosphere becomes vitiated thereby. And especially dangerous is the factory where there are consumptive employees constantly coughing germs into the air or expectorating them upon the floor where they turn to dust and are raised up into the air that has to be breathed.

Science tells us that the best way to determine pure air is by the amount of carbonic acid gas contained in it. Carbonic acid gas is otherwise known as carbon dioxide. This gas, which is a waste product of the respiration, is expelled into the air by every breath. Air that has a large amount of it is polluted air and is dangerous for breathing.

Out-door air contains about three parts carbon dioxide to the ten thousand parts of air (in the country) and in a city like New York about 4.5 parts to the ten thousand parts of atmosphere. As far as indoor air is concerned eminent sanitarians hold that it should not contain more than two parts more per ten thousand than outdoor air, which means that in 10,000 parts of air in a factory, for instance, there should not be more than 6.5 parts of carbon dioxide present. But here is another point. A single gas burner produces as much carbon dioxide as six persons, although it does not vitiate the air as much as six persons would, so that calculations in rooms where gas is burning have to be made accordingly.

This Cornell professor made examination of eight factories in New York City, using a little apparatus invented by an English scientist for determining the air pollution. The results are interesting. He found one factory in which seventy-four persons were at work, in the air of which there was a total of over nine parts of carbon dioxide per ten thousand parts of air, each employee having 372 cubic feet of air space to breathe (the state law requires at least 250 cubic feet of air space in the daytime, and 450 in the night). This factory was devoted to making cigars. In all but one of the factories visited the air was found to be polluted to some degree, this one, a leather goods factory, employing 128 people and allowing each one a cubic space of air of 630 feet.

The fact that one factory in eight showed wretched air pollution, while the others might be classed as passable, shows the need of more strict regulation along this line. One in every eight of the factories of a large city would mean a good many bad factories and a great many operatives being poisoned. The eminent English scientist, Alfred Russel Wallace, claims that it is not the practice of vaccinating people with the fifth from the sores of cows that has decreased smallpox, but that its decrease has been due to better sanitary methods, and it is altogether likely that if health boards spent as much time surrounding the people with sanitary living and working conditions a good many of the diseases that baffle their skill now would practically die out. At all events there is crying need of more supervision of factories by the health authorities, and working people ought to insist on it.

NOTICE! Since last issue we have been kindly supplied with the issues of *Collier's* for Oct. 28, Nov. 4, and Dec. 2, 1905, and Feb. 17, April 28, July 14, July 21, Aug. 4, Sept. 1, and Sept. 22, 1906. Comments having other numbers bearing on the medical frauds will favor us by sending them on.

In the recent I. W. W. convention there were something like ninety delegates. Thirty of them (about) were members of the S. L. P., thirty (about) members of our party and thirty (about) were classified as neutrals. Neutrals! What does that mean? For we have been told that the I. W. W. was to be the economic base for the political fight for Socialism—

and yet a third of the delegates to a national convention of the organization are politically neutral!

The *Vanguard* for November contains Victor L. Berger's article, "Words of the Saints," which has excited so much favorable comment. It is worth preserving for future reference and every one of our comrades should also buy a good number of copies for distribution among church members, who ought to know what the fathers of the church have to say along radical lines. Other features of this number are an article by Bernard Shaw and a poem by America's greatest living woman, Charlotte Perkins Gilman. The *Vanguard*, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

"Along the Paris streets the death-carts rumble, hollow and harsh. Six tumbrils carry the day's wine to La Guillotine. All the devouring and insatiate monsters imagined since imagination could record itself are fused in the one realization: Guillotine. And yet there is not in France, with its rich variety of soil and climate, a blade, a leaf, a root, a sprig, a peppercorn, which will grow to maturity under conditions more certain than those that have produced this horror. Crush humanity out of shape once more under similar hammers, and it will twist itself into the same tortured forms. Sow the same seed of rapacious license and oppression over again, and it will surely yield the same fruit according to its kind.

Six tumbrils roll along the streets. Change these back again to what they were, thou powerful enchanter, Time, and they shall be seen to be the carriages of absolute monarchs, the equipages of feudal nobles, the toilettes of flaring Jezebels, the churches that are not my Father's house, but dens of thieves, the huts of millions of starving peasants! No; the great magician who majestically works out the appointed order of the Creator never reverses his transformations."—Charles Dickens, in "A Tale of Two Cities," Chapter XV.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.



Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

The Passing of the I. W. W.

To the Editor: The re-revolutionary element of the I. W. W. organization, in their ardent to capture the late second annual convention held at Chicago last month, really out-heroded Herod, and like the boy who pursued the butterfly crushed the object of his pursuit to death in his grasp.

Troutman and Foxy Grandpa Danny DeLeon now have a corpse on hand, and my advice to them is to bury the corpse before the flies return next summer.

The Western Federation of Miners are withdrawing, and without the miners, the few anarchists who remained in the organization when their chief Hagerty skidded, together with the little aggregation of S. L. P. — T. O., who are really the S. L. P. bunch, and a few Populists, and a diminutive bunch of Socialists, who do not know their friends from their enemies, are about all that is left of the 65,000 members who remain, since the coup d'etat of Danny; about 25,000 all told.

There will be no incentive for any class-conscious, revolutionary, uncompromising workers to join the depleted ranks.

The wise old heads were not in the second convention. The leading Socialists, who dominated its councils last year, were absent this year. Eugene V. Debs, Simons, Ryan, Coates, Fitts, Pat O'Kiel, and many others were not there while Wm. D. Haywood and Charles H. Moyer, who are held as prisoners of the foulest capitalist conspiracy, could not come if they would; and so the common herd followed Baal and disrupted the movement, and thus passes the I. W. W. just as the K. of L. and the A. R. U. passed.

I do not wish to be misunderstood in this matter as being disloyal to the principles of industrial unionism. I am a firm believer in political and industrial unionism, and the unity of the same; but the clause which caused the strife and dissension and schism in the ranks of the I. W. W. was the declaration forced upon the convention by Hagerty and Foxy Danny, which reads as follows: "Without affiliation with any political party."

It caused more than 8 hours controversy and then the Socialists swallowed the pill of Doctor Hag-

erty and drifted out into the bed of quicksands.

I can afford to see the old structure disappear, for from the wreck of the make-shift, Phoenix-like, will rise and spring a new organization; a real representative of the working class.

Milwaukee. W. H. Ferber.

Examination of the files of this paper will show that we have advocated an industrial form of organization in the trade union movement from the very start, and long before the Trautmanites discovered it, but we have held that the change should come about naturally, and in the existing national labor organization, and not used as a pretense for splitting and crippling the labor movement. We hold to that still and it is our hope that the struggle to convert the rank and file of the A. F. of L. to Socialism will, now that the abortive I. W. W. child has been dismembered, be resumed with the old time vigor. For we put more stress on that than we do on the mere matter of change in form of organization, as the jurisdictional disputes are powerful educators for unification of themselves. Industrial organization will come when it has to come, the same as every other evolution, whilst much greater things for the weal of the working class depend on the conversion of the membership at large to Social-Democracy.

A Letter from Maine.

Dear Comrades: Thus far the Socialists of Portland have not been openly assailed by the clergy, either Catholic, Protestant, or Jewish, but the first named are quietly working against us. Coward John Kerrigan (formerly national committee-man of Texas), who was here on a visit this summer, did some excellent work for us in Portland by calling on a large Catholic audience and talking to them straight from the shoulder on the church and its relationship to Socialism. We had a strict audience of about 500. Apparently no one was offended nor have I heard any unfavorable comment since. He did the same in Lewiston. I consider him a good man to fit such an emergency and would recommend him.

We gained in votes in Portland at the recent election in spite of the Democratic avalanche; but we did even better—we have split the victorious Democratic party into two factions, the capitalists and the laborites. The latter declare since the issue of the Socialist platform that they are going to adopt the Socialist platform as far as they dare. Of course we understand the folly of this "Bismarckism." Our constant hammering has forced the issue of the public ownership of the

waterworks and Prof. Bemis speaks at city hall under the auspices of real estate people who are trying to head off the Socialist agitation by themselves advocating the public ownership of water works.

The planks in our platform calling for tuberculosis hospitals and free district nurses are not merely suggestions, but are live propositions already pushed before the city government. A committee was appointed by the city to inspect buildings for the purpose. This agitation has been mainly supported by the Central Labor Union, which forced the city government to appoint a committee to meet the board of health. But the C. L. U. got a turn-down finally and it appears to be up to the Socialists to finish the job, as the C. L. U. has reached the limit of its power.

Portland has a system of district nurses which is maintained by private subscription and consequently harmful to the interests and integrity of the working class. We are doing our best to get this right. We believe that if the Socialists are unable to manage a city better than the capitalist class the Socialists will never be able to handle the larger national and international problems.

Portland, Me. Charles L. Fox.

Spoooner Unspoiled!

To the Editor: The Hon. John C. Spooner spoke in Oshkosh last Thursday, and among the many things that he told us, some of which were true, was the effect of the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Northern Security case. He said that the result of the decision in that case was that parallel and competing lines could not consolidate, but he did not say that they could not be owned by the same person. He then went on to tell us about the rate bill and impressed upon our minds deeply the important part that he took in the passage of that bill. Mr. James H. Davidson, who introduced him, also spoke of the wonderful constitutional argument that the Hon. John C. Spooner had made on the floors of the senate. Mr. Spooner then said that they had put one important clause in the bill, so as to prevent railroad companies from owning coal mines, excepting for their own use, or going into business in competition with people doing business along their lines, excepting in the lumber business. After telling us how the coal combine in collusion with the railroads had robbed the independent owner in Pennsylvania and other states, and how, with the assistance of the railroad companies, they had destroyed the independent owner of coal mines, he said: "We have now made it utterly impossible for such things to occur again, by absolutely prohibiting the railroad companies

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from going into the mining business and other business in competition with independent owners." At this point the writer got up and asked the honorable gentleman if he might ask a question. After receiving an affirmative answer, the following question was asked: "Does the rate bill prohibit the owners of the railroad from owning a coal mine?" After some hesitancy, the honorable senior senator from Wisconsin said he did not know, but thought that question was discussed on the floor of the senate. After talking at the writer for some few minutes, his honor wound up with a grand flourish and said: "But if that bill is not all right, we will make it all right."

The question was fully appreciated by the audience, and a number of persons have spoken to the writer since in regard to it, and have said: "Spoooner did not attempt to answer your question." I thought this would somewhat interest you, and that is the reason I have sent the incident to you. I remain, Gerrit T. Thorne. Oshkosh, Wis., Nov. 7.

A postal clerk writes from Chicago thanking us for an article about their union, which appeared in these columns recently. "The article in your instructive and interesting paper appealed immensely to the P. O. clerks," he writes. "It was greatly appreciated, as it hit the nail on the head." To which we may add that we feel as much satisfaction at seeing the clerks unionize as they do themselves at being thus organized. Good luck to them.

Our thanks are extended to Comrade E. D. Horton of Valton, Wis., for a sentiment from Dickens for our compilation.

Socialists in Action!

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.

IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen — Benjamin Baerle, Henry Ries, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Max Grass, Robert Borch, Emil Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schanz, Nicholas Petersen, John Hassmann. Supervisors — Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Martin Mies, Charles Joske, Gustav Goerdts, Justices — Carl P. Dietz, Richard Beyer, Constables — Herman Kanitz, Edw. Gardu, John Breen, County Surveyor — Alex. Glaeser, School-Director — William A. Arnold.

IN RACINE: Aldermen — J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kostermann, Christian Jorgensen. Supervisors — Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.

IN JANITOWIC: Mayor — Henry Stolze; Aldermen — A. J. Bremer, John Kaufmann.

IN PLYMOUTH: Aldermen — Frank Sanders (Second Term).

IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, Senator. Wm. J. Allridge, Edmund J. Berner, Fredk. Brochhausen, Sr., Frank J. Weber, Assemblymen.

Milwaukee: The Independent telephone fight came to a focus in the city council Monday, when the two companies fighting for a permit to wire the city and connect it with the independent exchanges throughout Wisconsin and beyond came to some sort of a secret agreement, and the ordinance granting such permit went through almost unanimously. The Social-Democratic aldermen got busy when it was seen that the measure was about to pass, and got two important amendments included in it, one to require an automatic service, by which "hello girls" are dispensed with, and the other to provide means by which the company submits to an annual inspection of its books, all earnings above 10 per cent on actual investment to be applied to a reduction of the rates. Previously, while the ordinances were pending in committee, they secured valuable amendments in behalf of labor and the people, among other things requiring that union labor is to be employed throughout, and at a scale to be fixed by the unions, only working cards to be recognized as establishing union membership; also providing that the city has the right at any time, on giving six months' notice, to purchase the plant and equipment at actual value.

To make these provisions legally binding, the Socialists looked about for some incorporated body of citizens with whom a contract could be entered into by the company, and finally hit upon the Grocers' association, the labor unions finding it safer to remain unincorporated. The contract was drawn up, embodying all the points that were desirable to be made binding, and signed and sealed prior to Monday's meeting. Thus, any member of the grocers can get the company into court if it becomes extortionate.

When the measure came up, Ad. Melms introduced his amendments, the first one being accepted without debate. The second provided that thirty days before the beginning of the official year the chairman of each leading political party should name a representative, whom the mayor must thereupon appoint to participate in the examination of the books of the company. In case there were but two parties in existence the two

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND

The Italian Socialist Federation will hold its national convention in Boston, Nov. 29.

Although Upton Sinclair's community dwelling scheme, which has now been actually launched, has nothing to do with Socialism, its career will be watched with interest by the Socialists.

As an example of the value of the Socialist resignation blank system, in Salem, Illinois, it became necessary to enforce party discipline in the case of the candidate for sheriff. His resignation was filed with the county clerk and a new candidate placed on the ticket.

Preceding the election in the Ninth New York district, New York city, where Comrade Morris Hillquit was the Socialist candidate, a monster procession took place and the capitalist papers estimated the number in line at between twelve and fifteen thousand people.

Seattle, Nov. 3.—Fifteen Socialist speakers were arrested on the streets of Seattle last night and lodged in jail and denied bail. Among those taken in custody were candidates for congress, the Supreme and Superior benches and other officers to be voted for next Tuesday.

The furious raids upon Socialist speakers in Denver have abated after sixty or more of them were arrested and fined. The fines were paid under protest and the speakers went back at once to their work. The advertising caused by the arrest gave them enormous audiences and finally the police were called off, leaving the Socialists victorious for the time being.

National Committeeman Charles

L. Fox of Maine is an artist, and has been a director of several exhibitions of Maine artists, with the result that he took advantage of the opportunity to bring about Sunday exhibitions for the benefit of the working class. Out of this came the Sunday opening of the public library of Portland.

DeLeon crows that Hillquit "was beaten ignominiously." The defeat of a Socialist party man gives him more pleasure than would the defeat of capitalism, but in the case of Hillquit the relish is keener, for DeLeon has never forgotten the war in which Hillquit outwitted him at the time of the kangaroo jump.

Even if the vote for Haywood was "trivially small" (it wasn't so trivial, after all) as the dispatches try to make us believe, the fact remains that quite a lot of propaganda was carried on in Colorado, which ought to help get the party back on a substantial basis, such as it had before it tied itself to the varying interests of the miners.

And there is a lesson in it also for the rest of the movement, if we are capable of getting away from the rainbow-chasing habit. In the future let the party, if it wants to mass its strength anywhere, not ignore such points as the two Milwaukee congressional districts, for instance, where we actually have a show, and center its interest on places where the situation is picturesque but unsubstantial. There would be two Socialists in the congress of the United States today if the national movement had been half as anxious to help in the campaign as it was to attempt the impossible in Colorado and Idaho.

"CAZAR NICHOLAS BECOMES A JEW"

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ACROSS THE POND

In the recent Norway elections the Social-Democrats elected eighteen members of the national body and the disgusted members of the Right and Left are now saying that decent people ought to emigrate to America.

James Haslam, who was delegate to the A. F. of L. from Great Britain, has written a special article for the *London Chronicle* in which he says the British trade union movement is becoming thoroughly Socialistic. Haslam is an old-line unionist, but he says each year the Trade Union Congress is becoming more distinctly changed from the old to the new ideas. Speaking of this transformation to Socialism, Haslam declares:

"It represents the march of democracy because one can gauge the advance that these men are making—these men from the spindle, the loom, the coal-seam, the counter—although year after year they come to discuss practically the same things. But year after year one can see more of the tendency in which these men are going. Some of them may be limited by conservative methods, but whether you like it or not, whether or not they like it, they are gradually moving in the direction of Socialism."

Dates for National Organizers.

J. L. FITTS: West Virginia, under the direction of the state committee.

GEORGE H. GOEBEL: Washington, headquarters at Spokane. M. W. WILKINS: New Hampshire, under the direction of the state committee.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec'y.

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ORGANIZED LABOR

interests of the toiling masses progresses as if with a leaden heel; that particularly in recent years slower progress has been made than heretofore; that the toilers' appeals and petitions are treated with indifference and contempt; it is not surprising that the men of labor throughout our country have become impatient and have manifested that impatience.



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!"

"The American Federation of Labor has often declared and often emphasized that, as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls of every election.

"The campaign has fulfilled one of its most important missions; it has instituted a great and much needed educational work—a work manifold in character.

"First, as to congress itself; if we have not elected a single trade union member, we still have the encouraging prospect of a new congress with many members, who certainly must have been previously classed as indifferent, now pledged to labor's interests."

By the way, how were the McGovern people permitted to place a label on the envelopes they are sending campaign literature out in, when even the trade union publications the country over were stopped from doing it by the postal authorities?

"The Right of Economic Might," that catchy chicken-yard fable—now ready in leaflet form, 10 copies, 10 cts.; 100 copies, 50 cts. This office.

General Labor Notes.

New York police want the eight-hour day. Three hundred of them held meetings during the past week and decided to organize all the men on the force and then make a stand for the three platoon system.

The railway mail clerks are taking advantage of the latest edict of President Roosevelt that all government employees must be placed on an eight-hour basis. At a conference in Chicago the clerks made a demand that Mr. Roosevelt's instructions be enforced, and the postmaster-general declared that he would give the matter his "most careful consideration."

The American Federation of Labor consists of the following, according to the reports at Minneapolis:

Twenty-seven thousand five hundred local unions affiliated in 110 international unions, 538 central labor bodies, 759 local trade and federal labor unions, and 30 state federations. Three hundred and seventeen charters were issued last year.

News of unusual importance comes from Oregon. The Supreme Court of that state has sustained the statute which restricts to ten hours the working day of women in mechanical establishments. A case against a laundry proprietor, charged with requiring his women employees to work longer than ten hours a day, has ended in the decision by the court that the law is constitutional.

The New York state department of labor has just issued a statement in which it is shown that there are now upward of 8,000,000 wage workers in labor unions, one-fourth of whom are in the United States. Great Britain and Germany each have nearly as many unionists as the United States, but the countries in which the movement is comparatively new—Austria-Hungary, Italy, etc.—are now making rapid progress. In practically all those countries political action upon distinct class lines is a part of the labor problem.

No More Subscriptions at the Fifty Cent Rate.

The new price of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD has taken effect. From now on the price of the paper will be one dollar a year. You will help us facilitate matters by sending in all the subscriptions that you have at the old rate now. It will help the office force and do away with double checking. Aid us by looking over your stock of subscription cards, fill them out and send them in at once. The subscription contest is warming up. Big batches are coming in. Are yours among these? Why not? Haven't you been in the contest? Then why not get in now? We need you now? We have

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

**HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street,
Telephone Grand 1742.**

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 O'clock, at Froie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:
JOHN K. GIBBERT, 318 State St. Cor. Secretary
FREDERICK H. HATH, 34 Sixth St. Sec. Secretary
HENRY B. WPE, 214 Chambers St. Fin. Secretary
WILLIS E. CKEH, 671 Reed St. Treasurer
M. WEISSER, FLUH, 137 Louis. Sergeant at Arms

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COMMITTEES:
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LEGISLATION and LAWS: F. J. Weber, Jas. Sheehan, Edm. Berner, Wm. Hansen, Jas. Hendrickson.
GRIEVANCE and ARBITRATION: Wm. Coleman, Henry Zastrow, Chas. Dippel, Chas. Joske.
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Frederic Heath, Henry Taves, Frank Meister.
NOMINATIONS: Wm. Griebling, Fredk. W. Wilson, Jacob Camblor, Robt. Hahn, Chas. Witt.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. H. Beck, care of St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank Meister, Chairman.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 318 State St. Fredk. Helms, Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

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Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

The campaign for 1908 is already started. Comrade Zander of Nahma, Mich., an old time friend of the Wisconsin movement, sends in \$1 saying, "this is for the campaign 1908."

The editor of the Norwalk Star sends \$3.75 to buy LaFarge's "Evolution of Property," Lasalle's "Science and the Working-Man," and Mill's "Struggle for Existence." He is going to study up on Socialism, he says. It is dangerous, brother. The gun is loaded.

AFTER THEIR SCALPS.

The following advertisement appears in the Door County Democrat.

"Every Social-Democratic voter in Door County, who wants to help the movement or read up on the subject is asked to send his name and address to J. E. Harris, Box 4, Sturgeon Bay, Wis."

This is a very fine scheme. The comrades in other parts of the state ought to use similar methods.

ORGANIZERS GETTING BUSY

The work of organization in the state is opening so rapidly that it is difficult to take advantage of all the opportunities that are coming up.

In order to be somewhat better prepared, the state committee has appointed deputy state organizers in three different sections of the state. Comrade Frank Gauthier of Ashland has been selected for this general work in the northern part of the state; Comrade J. E. Harris, of Sturgeon Bay, for the northeastern section of the state; and Comrade H. Bruins in the Manitowoc district. With these three men to assist in developing the work, it is hoped that the organization will be more effective. We confidently expect that the next two years will see a tremendous growth of the Social-Democratic movement. At any rate we propose to take advantage of every opportunity that arises.

Comrade Horrell of Humbird writes as follows:

Only one-fourth of the town vote was polled, which goes to show that the people are tired of the miserable farce the old parties are playing, and if they can be made to take an interest in what Socialism really is will be ready to embrace it as the only means of getting what they want. There were no county candidates on the Social-Democratic ticket.

MAPLE VALLEY, Oconto Co.: Straight Socialist vote here is 17.

EAGLE RIVER: Straight vote 16. In 1904 only 3 votes. There is no organization here and they never had a speaker. However, Comrade Rogers gets busy.

PARDEEVILLE: The straight vote as reported above is 6. Comrade Hall, our candidate for congress, got 11.

We had a good gain in Manitowoc, as follows:

Ward	Coverpo	Sen.	Assemb.
1	38	61	58
2	18	26	39
3	100	100	100
4	49	55	72
5	79	87	87
6	27	31	43
7	88	110	58

Total, '06, 396.....479.....487
1904.....241.....285

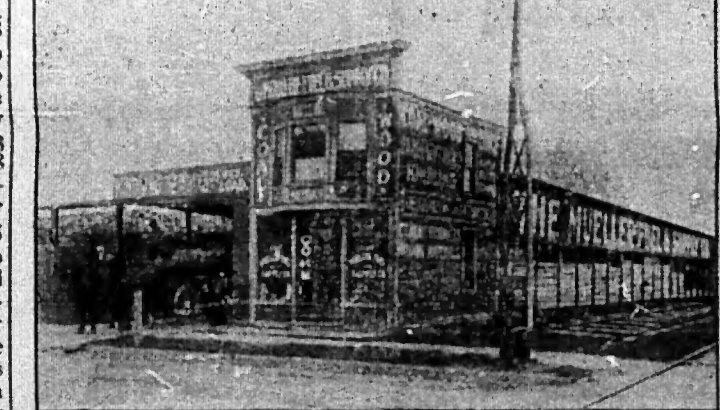
It seems that our vote was no stronger among the organized workers than it was among the unorganized. A large number of our votes were thrown out—35 in one ward—on account of Socialists marking in the circle and then marking a candidate on another ticket by mistake. Comrades should look out for this.

RACINE: The Racine vote was very straight. For Gaylord it was as follows:

First ward, 19; Second ward,

north, 11; Second ward, south, 35; Third ward, north, 18; Third ward, south, 26; Fourth ward, east, 36; Fourth ward, west, 57; Fifth ward, 80; Sixth ward, 59; Seventh ward, east, 88; Seventh ward, west, 78; Eighth ward, 61; Ninth ward, 114;

(Continued on page 6.)



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Performance Starts Promptly at 8 P. M.

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Humboldt Turn Hall, Dec. 1
South Side Turn Hall, Dec. 8

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You will find in this store any kind of stove you may want and all are of the reliable kind. No cheaply gotten up stoves, but stoves of merit which we guarantee in every respect.

Steel Ranges - \$23 to \$50
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Ph. Gross Hardware Co.
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Why the Molders are Striking.

In view of the attention which the molders' strike is getting, we have been asked to explain just what the struggle is about, and for this purpose we have been able to get a copy of the official minutes of the conferences held by the men and the Foundrymen's Association just preceding the strike, so that we can give an accurate account. The strike began on May 1 for the securing of better citizenship for the men through the following demands: A shorter workday and a living wage. Prior to May, the molders were receiving \$3.00 per day for floor, \$2.80 for bench, with \$2.65 for coremakers, for ten hours. The change called for \$3.25 mini-

mum for all molders, with \$2.85 for coremakers, a nine-hour day and the abolition of the handymen and piece-work, and the recognition of the ratio of apprentices.

The refusal of the foundrymen to grant the demands, and the posting of the "open shop" notices, precipitated the strike, which at first involved over half a thousand men and their families, even after several shops had given in. The minutes of the conference show that the men were offered concessions if they would abandon the coremakers to their fate, but that they refused. A weekly payroll was demanded, also that there should be a full hour's rest at noon, and the arbitration of differences. The

Foundrymen stated that the coremakers' proposition was distasteful to them, and that they would come to no agreement as to wages as long as it also included coremakers. At a second meeting the Foundrymen refused to consider a minimum for the coremakers. The molders would not abandon their brothers and held for a minimum of \$2.75 a day for the coremakers, but this was refused and the conference ended. From that time on the struggle has been a stubborn one, strike-breakers from all over the country being brought in and later guarded by armed men to prevent the strikers from further persuading any of them to stop work.

See the Political Pie Hunters Wriggle!

There appears to be perturbation in the camp of the capitalists in Milwaukee. As usual it is the pesky Socialists who disturb their dreams. The recent election did it. We take the following from the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin:

"Among those citizens who have taken occasion to consider the political situation as regards the judicial contest next spring in this county, there exists considerable cause for alarm. It is generally conceded by practical politicians that unless an organized and energetic effort is made without much delay, the Social-Democrats will elect judges of the municipal and district courts and a clerk of the courts."

"Necessaries to Judge Brazee, Judge Neelen and Clerk of the Courts Weller are to be elected next spring, together with a justice of the supreme bench to succeed Justice Marshall and four members of the school board to succeed Directors Tadysh, Evens, Wall and Lindemann."

"The Socialists will probably put

up a party ticket. This is a matter which will be left to a referendum of the several ward branches of the party some time next month, but all the leaders urge that party nominations be made and their word with the rank and file of the Social-Democrats is almost law. (!)

"There will naturally be a light vote at the Spring election, but the Socialists, spurred by the hope of electing their men, will turn out in full force. With their solid phalanx of voters, they will sweep everything before them if the opposition is divided."

"Judge Brazee and Judge Neelen and Mr. Weller are expected to be candidates for re-election. Should any other candidates enter the field against them, even if they did not acquire any considerable strength, it would give the Socialists an easy victory."

"Milwaukee citizens generally, especially the members of the legal profession, believe that a concerted effort should be made to endorse the candidacies of men who will have

the support of all anti-Socialists in the campaign, but how this can be done is a mystery at present. With the factional and partisan spirit which prevails such an undertaking will be difficult."

"It is reported that several persons are laying wires to be candidates for the offices, but no names have been mentioned except that of Frank Borchardt, whose friends say that he intends to be a candidate for municipal judge."

"The election of four school commissioners will also present an interesting situation. The Socialists may place in nomination four of their own party for these positions and in the face of a general sentiment on the part of Republicans and Democrats that the school board ought not to be dragged into politics, will stand a good chance of electing their men. It will be the first election of school directors, the new school board law going into full effect then. The present directors were appointed by the circuit court judges."

ALHAMBRA.

"The War Correspondent" opens at the Alhambra tomorrow afternoon for the week, with Jimmy Fogarty in the title role. This musical comedy is the latest effort of Messrs. Adams and Hough, supplemented by the musical genius of Joseph E. Howard, the trio that has given us "The Empire," "The Time, the Place and the Girl," "The Land of Nod," and many others.

COUNTY RETURNS, (partly official). So far as received to Nov. 15:

Counties.	Gov. 1904.	Gov. 1906.
Ashland	139	145
Bayfield	27	92
Brown	211	224
Door	24	43
Gates	10	36
Kenosha	378	400
Manitowish	557	668
Milwaukee	17,394	17,341
Oneida	119	146
Pierce	21	48
Polk	68	165
Richland	24	45
Sheboygan	794	502
Taylor	31	60
Waukesha	193	130
Waupaca	50	90
Winnebago	195	218
Wood	121	155

DAVIDSON.

Among the more important offerings at the Davidson theater this season comes "The Girl and the Governor," in which Jefferson De Angus makes his bow to local theatergoers this year. The engagement, which begins Sunday night, is for one week. A Saturday



day matinee only will be given. The plot concerns the adventures of a governor of a Spanish colony of South America during the sixteenth century. The locale, time, and situations arising offer an excellent opportunity for abundant comedy.

Doc's Place

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Special Features Next Week

Sable Coney Cravats, close fitting at neck, 2 wide tabs, reduced from \$5.00 to **\$2.50**
Gray Squirrel Cravat, 2 ornaments, 2 short tabs, reduced from \$7.50 to **\$3.00**
Gray Squirrel Throw, 52 inches long, reduced from \$10.00 to **\$5.00**



Sable Coney Novelty Scarf, double tabs, trimmed with Chinchilla, regular price \$10.00, for **\$5.00**

Blue Fox Throw, gray shirred satin lining, 72 in. long, 2 large tails and natural claws, reduced from \$25 to **\$16.50**

Extra choice White Arctic Fox Boa, 60 in. long, 2 large tails and natural claws, reduced from \$30.00 to **\$20**

Chinchilla Throw, 58 in. long, and large pillow muff, reduced from \$50.00 for set to **\$40**

A Great Variety of Ermine Pieces, Chinchilla and Mink Novelties

Near Seal Jackets, 24 in. long, Skinner satin lined, reduced from \$30.00 to **\$20**

Best quality Near Seal Jacket, regular price \$55.00, for **\$50**

Black Cloth Coats, 34 length, gray and white squirrel lined, sleeves fur lined, sable marten collar **\$48**

Astrakhan Jacket, Skinner satin lined, 24 inches long, reduced from \$50 to **\$37.50**

Men's Fur lined Coats, \$25.00 up.

Fur Robes reduced from \$10.00 to **\$5.00**

White Llama Baby Carriage Robes, with opening for head, slightly soiled, reduced from \$6.00 to **\$2.50**



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373-375-377 East Water St.

Raw Furs Bought Importers and Exporters

are no strangers to the play-going public, their lucky manager can point to a record of which he may well feel proud, and when it appears at the Star, beginning Sunday, the patrons of the theater may be sure of seeing a show that will please. The usual matinees.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal next week there will be a "way-up" bill headed by Max Hilderbrand, "The Crazy Musician," who has been making a hit over the Orpheum circuit.

HATTER
GEO. SCHLEIGER
and
GENTS' FURNISHER
13th & Villet Sts.

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY

339 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

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First-Class Carriages For Funerals **\$4.00** Carriages for Weddings **\$4.00**

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that this is the season to order your winter's supply of fuel?

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Phone Grand 2394 344 Sixth Street

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FOR SALE.

\$2000.00 NEW MODERN HOUSE, brick basement, up to date in every respect, on Burleigh near 15th St. Very easy terms. Open Sunday from 5 to 4 P. M. W. A. DUNN & CO., 201 Grand Ave., room 8. Tel. Grand 901.

STOVE AND FURNACE repairs of every description at the STOVE SHOP, 200 West Water St. Tel. Grand 1788.

NEW and 2nd hand RANGE and HEATING STOVES at low prices; stoves exchanged. J. SCHULZ, 218 Chestnut St. Phone Grand 147.

WANTED.

WANTED—Orders for advertising novelties, buttons, society badges, etc.; union label on all goods. Address 609 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED.

WANTED—Felt Hats, cleaned and rebushed at reasonable prices. HT. WIERSUM, 122 Fifth St.

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. WATD ADDRESSING CO., 314 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Teams 344 Sixth St.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters; cannot be told from the original. COOPERATIVE PRINTERY, 341 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

HOUSE COAL.

Scranton Hard Coal, egg, stove, nut, \$7.50 del. (No. 2) and for furnace and stove \$8.50 del. (No. 1), egg, nut, furnace, stove, \$6.50 del. Mail and telephone orders promptly filled. SUTHERLAND & HUMPHAM COAL CO., 329 Broadway, Cham. Com. Bldg. Phone M. 557.

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On account of sickness I must sell entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, etc., at public auction to highest bidder, regardless of cost or value. Two sales daily, 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., until the entire stock is disposed off.

VAHL, 667 3rd St.

Social-Democratic News.

Continued from page 5.

Tenth ward, 80; Eleventh ward, 82; City of Burlington, 7; (4 wards); Burlington Town, 1; Rochester, 1; Caledonia, 7. Total 813.

HULL AT AUGUSTA: Comrade Hull has recovered from his illness and is holding meetings this week at Augusta. He will be there three nights and is likely to succeed in organizing a local.

MADISON: Comrade Leiserson, who is a member of the local,

CHAS. W. EBEL
831 THIRD STREET
HATTER
and
Gents' Furnisher
UNION GOODS a Specialty.

Phone South 711.
H. J. POMERANCE
Smoke NIGHT HAWK
"GOLD MINE"
10c—CIGAR—10c
KOCH CIGAR CO., 596 6th Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FOR
SCHOOL SHOES
Bring your Boys and Girls to
E. SAUDER
351 HOWELL AVE.
Near Lincoln Ave.

ANTON WEISS' Pharmacy
Cor. Eleventh and Greenfield Aves.
Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

Consultation Free. **A. REINHARD,**
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,
208 Grand Avenue.
We Prescribe and Make Glasses.

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PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED
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Spencerian's
BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.
A School of BUSINESS METHOD and RATIONAL EXPRESSION
Illustrated outlines free.
Spencerian Business College,
Cor. Wisconsin St. and Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ET... MIES
Comrade
BE YOUR TAILOR!
The only UNION TAILOR SHOP in Bay View.
875 KINNICKINNICK AVE.
Phone Blue 4554. Near SOUTH BAY ST.

Highest Time to Buy That New Heater

Don't put it off any longer—buy it now and get prompt service.

Everybody aims to get a stove that gives them "the most heat with the least amount of fuel." That is just the way ours work. Call and let us explain how this can be accomplished. Our time is yours.

Large display of Base-Burners, Oil Heaters and Ranges at lowest prices.
Zinc Stove Board, Galvanized Coal Hod, one length of best Pipe with damper, and Nickel Plated Copper Tea Kettle—all this given FREE with every Heater.



Double Heating Base-Burner—with all latest improvements—yours for

\$26.50

P. J. LAVIES & CO.

The Old Hardware Corner National and Third Avenues

HERE'S —AN— OFFER!

If you have not yet selected your clothes for the coming season—your Suit, Overcoat, Hat, Toggery, etc.—we want to make this proposition:

Look the situation all over carefully; see what's what everywhere. Get prices; see the styles, examine everything. Then come here, and if the excellence of the wearables and the fairness of our prices fail to convince you that this is the store to tie to, for the best of everything a man wears (or boy, either, for that matter), we'll pay you by the day or hour for the time you have lost in finding us out.

A fair proposition, surely. Take it.

UNION MADE

LACHENMAIER & CO.

The "Dutchess Trousers" Store
Cor. THIRD & STATE STS.



A MESSAGE FROM DIETZ.

The Man the Corporations Are Trying to Shoot Down in Sawyer County, Writes the People a Letter, Through the Social-Democratic Herald.

Cameron Dam, Thorapple River, Sept. 29, 1906, via Winter, Wis.—
Editor SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

Dear Sir: I am receiving your esteemed paper from some unknown source, and notice that you are dealing impartially with the present slavery system, so thought I would drop you a few lines. I haven't had a chance to study the fundamental principles of Social Democracy, so am not in a position to say whether it is the proper remedy or not, but do know that something must be done to relieve the people from the money and political bondage that is oppressing them. I have always been an ardent, blindfolded supporter of the G. O. P., but oppression and persecution have partially removed the hoodwink from my eyes so I can see the light of a new day dawning. Oppression is about the only thing that will enlighten the people, as object lessons are the only ones that are heeded. Had anyone told me three years ago that the fair name of Wisconsin was going to be besmirched by such an infernal corporation conspiracy, I would have simply said it was ridiculous, but myself and family have been persecuted and defamed in a manner seldom equaled and never excelled in the history of Wisconsin. Ignorance on the part of the people is the only cause that can be attributed to the present deplorable state of affairs. The martyred Lincoln once said: "In unity there is strength. United you stand, divided you fall". As a nation we are falling in regard to equal rights and privileges, and will continue to fall so long as we are divided socially and politically—for the monetary system is copied after the water-shed of the United States so that, financially speaking, the coffers of Wall street are the Gulf of Mexico. The more we produce by the sweat of our brows, the more it will be necessary to produce to satisfy the greed of our financial masters, who have adopted some methods under the name of business that are not honorable, highway robbery, and some of the leading

every paper one picks up, has an article about the deplorable state of affairs that exist in Russia, but investigate the Thorapple conspiracy (and I invite investigation), and it will cause any honest man to blush with shame to learn that just as bad, if not worse, conditions exist here as in Russia, and yet politicians will stand up before the public and say "there is no cause for alarm." Now that more than two months have elapsed since my boy was shot on our own place by a thug from Milwaukee and the governor has been petitioned and has failed to take any action, I therefore appeal to the people, the supreme power of our land, to see to it that our civil rights are restored, so that we may enjoy the benefits of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, regardless of the wish of a greedy, soulless corporation. Now, my fellow man, you have a duty to perform. I am ready to go to the stake, if necessary, in the defense of the constitutional rights of man. I have been termed an outlaw and deadly anarchist for the purpose of frightening the public, to keep them away from here so they wouldn't come in contact with the truth, while the gang had its lining at blackening our character, while we were practically held prisoner without an opportunity to speak, thereby thinking they could beguile the public into sanctioning the murderous designs of the clique. Now, I wish every law-abiding community in this state would appoint a reliable, trustworthy man to come here and investigate and report conditions as found, so that the people may know the true facts, and give credit where credit is due. We have the papers in black and white to convince the most skeptical that we are right, but I do not ask you to take my word—come and satisfy yourself who is right, and then proclaim it to the world is what I ask. Can I do anything fairer? Hoping the people will take some action in this matter, and with the firm belief that the American people are not so heartless as to ignore the appeal of a fellow citizen in distress, I am,

Yours for liberty or death,
John F. Dietz.

present buildings will be entered upon before the first of the year. As one outcome of this proposed enterprise, The Hub Clothing company, which has done business on that site for the past fifteen years, will go out of business next month. As the company has no available location in view, it has decided to sell its large stock of clothing. The store is now closed and will not be opened until Nov. 21, when a mammoth clothing sale will be opened there. The company has more than \$150,000 worth of men's, boys' and children's tailor-made clothing to be disposed of at the sale. In the meantime the clerks and salesmen will all be busy getting the enormous stock of clothing assorted and ready for sale.

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"The Hub has been in business here for the past fifteen years, and during that time we have never misrepresented thing to the public," said the proprietor today. "This is going to be a real 'slaughter' sale, of which the public will receive the benefit. High class clothing will really be sold for less than the actual cost of the raw material. There will be men's overcoats and suits in every size and every style, men's dress suits and business suits of chevots and Scotch plaids, men's negligee shirts, neckties, fine hosiery, underwear, handkerchiefs, suspenders, mackintoshes, hats—stiff and fedora—gloves, and any other article of clothing that is included in the list that comprises good dressing for men and boys.

included in the list that comprises good dressing for men and boys.

"The bargains will be just as sensational as we represent them to be."

Milwaukee Minstrel Show Tickets.
Previously reported \$128.00
Ed. Taddey 1.00
Ernst Schmidt 1.00
G. Weber 1.00
Otto Onasch 50
John Bachmann 1.00
John Koehler 1.00
John Doerfler 1.00
H. Nehring 75
Adolph Mahmke 1.00
A. Hitzig 1.00
John Schondorff 1.00
John Harter 1.00
Al. Panli 1.00
M. L. Blodgett 1.00
C. A. Blodgett 1.00
Aug. Frank, Wauwatosa .. 1.00
Fred. Mueller 1.00
H. Brele, Sr. 1.00
O. J. Metoyer 1.00
F. Mazurek 1.00
R. Wikkerink 1.00
Wm. Diers 1.00
A. Von Hoffmann 1.00
Alf. Illiger 1.00
John Klein 1.00
Chas. Sweishelm 1.00
Aug. Ehrmann 1.00
H. Buech 50
Cash Sale 1.00
Alb. Werner 1.00
John Dribal 1.00
Jos. Schweikert 1.00
Geo. Reum 1.00

Otto Eitel 1.00
John Lorenz 1.00
Max Wenzel 1.00
H. Gallun 1.50
Wm. Schrammer 1.00
John Hassmann 1.00
\$166.75

State Secretary's Financial Report for September.

Cash on hand \$ 92.21
Dues received:
23 of Milwaukee \$12.15
1 of Wyocena 6.30
9 of Milwaukee 6.60
1 of Suring 4.30
22 of Milwaukee 28.35
Jewish Br. Milw. 3.00
10 of Milwaukee 5.00
1 of Monroe 2.70
21 of Milwaukee 18.00
1 of River Falls60
1 of Thiensville75
1 of Milwaukee 3.00
11 of Milwaukee 9.00
3 of Milwaukee75
Finnish Br. Mil. 5.00
Finnish Br. Kenosha .. 2.10
1 of Oconto60
1 of Boyceville45
10 of Racine 5.55
3 of Milwaukee 2.40
15 of Milwaukee 5.00
1 of Hudson 3.15
Members at Large 3.15
1 of Irma 1.20
1 of Calcaum 2.55
17 of Milwaukee 6.00
1 of Green Bay 3.00
1 of Janesville 3.00

OVERCOATS

They are overcoats in the full sense of the word—to be worn in moderately cold or zero weather. But not only for warmth alone must you have this garment (a sheepskin-lined duck coat will keep you warm)—you wish to appear well dressed at the same time. Our overcoats possess all the requirements—are up-to-date garments—very handsome style, and workmanship of the first-class order. Oxford, gray, and black are the prevailing shades. Prices \$6.50, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, and \$22.00.

SUITS OF ALL KINDS

GLOVES and MITTENS

—unlined, and lined with fleece, silk, and fur—from the ordinary working glove to the fine dress glove. Also Canvas Gloves, Wool Gloves and Wool Mitts.

DERBY HATS....

For dress purposes the derby (stiff) is the most popular this fall and winter. Try a Badger, National, Emko, Mora, or Roswell—they give satisfaction.

CAPS

Sealskin and other Fur Caps. Prices \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5. Corduroy and other Cloth Caps in hunting, golf, yacht and Brighton shapes. A good fur-lined cap for 50c.

Underwear, Hosiery, Flannel Shirts, Mufflers, Neckwear, Shoes, Trunks, Suit Cases, Wool Jackets, Sweaters, Boys' Clothing, Etc.

Try Our Union Label Goods

J. BRUETT & SON

FOND DU LAC AVENUE
COR. EIGHTEENTH and LLOYD STS.

TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.

New Teeth, best and most Manufactured..... \$8.00
Fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth..... \$5.00
Fine Fillings a leading specialty.

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Hours—9:30 to 5 Sundays 9 to 12
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COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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\$1.00 a Week

Complete Stock of Edison Records

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Manufacturer of
Fine Cigars

10c "THE REAL THING" 10c
"OLD JUDGE" 5 Cents

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Milwaukee, Wis.

MINERAL WATERS.

WEISS BEER
SODA WATER

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
PICNIC & SOCIETY ORDERS.

TELEPHONE MAIN 177.

Gust. J. Rogahn

Manufacturer of
...FINE CIGARS...

Brands: 10c—Royal Jewel & Aroma—10c
5c—Cannon Ball and Old Iron Spike—5c
75c Pearl St. Phone Connection.

C. D. WAUGH

(Expert Optician)
720 GRAND AVE.

A. W. HAAS,

Dealer in
Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game in Season.

112 HOWELL AVENUE.

FRANK KORSCH

HALL, SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM
Cor. Union and Arrow Sts.
Hall for Church Parties, Weddings, School Tourneys and Meetings.

Makes Them Move.

Final arrangements are being made for the building of the new million dollar Majestic theater on Grand avenue, which is to be erected by the Schlitz Brewing company next year. Satisfactory negotiations with all the tenants on the territory on the south side of Grand avenue, between the alley and the Schlitz hotel building, are being made, and it is probable that the present buildings will be razed before very long, when it is proposed to begin work on the new theater building. It is understood that the theater will be complete before the beginning of next year's dramatic season. To do this, changes must be promptly made. There are indications that work of razing the

Byron & Reuss

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS
AND FURNISHERS

New Store. Cor. Grove & Mineral Sts.

Globe Hotel

Wisconsin and Cass Sts., Milwaukee
One block from Northwestern Depot
Entirely remodeled. All modern conveniences. European plan. Rates, 75c per day and up.

Globe Hotel Co., Props.

Thor. Swoboda, Pres. Ben. Scherer, Mgr.

THEO. KOESTER,

WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE.
Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices.
309 Chestnut Street.
Phone Main 2292. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Brilliant Cut Glass

OUR beautiful new store is resplendent with an elegant collection of precious Cut Glass the latest and most desired cuttings are shown in grand choosing of desired pieces—take a look. Here's a hint at our very modest prices:

Cut Glass Vase, 18 inches high, Egginton's cuttings, \$16.00
Double handled Nappies—6-inch size—all over cut, \$3.50
Fruit Bowls, 8-inch sizes, elegant fan cuttings, go at \$5.00
Olive Disks, 5-inch size, beautiful star cuttings, at \$2.00

As a Christmas Gift nothing will please my lady more than Cut Glass from our new stock.

Archie Tegetmeyer

392 National Ave., Cor. Grove St.



Another Victory for Socialism!

The campaign just closed has again proven that the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD was an important factor for spreading the gospel of Socialism. It is with pride that we point to the co-operating influences of our readers in this hour of victory. We congratulate them on the fight that they have made. This is but the shadow of greater victories. We must work for a grand universal victory. To do this we must become closer allied in one working family. This family must have one cause in common. By doing this we will be able to present a strong pull front to the

enemy of humanity—the capitalist class.

We—the working class—must use some of the tactics of the enemy—the corruptionists—by taking an interest in the newspaper of the working class, that spreads the doctrine of universal brotherhood.

You can do this. Subscribe for one or more shares of stock in the Social-Democratic Pub. Co. This will entitle you to the HERALD for life and is your chance of keeping one of the thirteen-inch guns of Socialism from ever being spiked or controlled by the enemy.

Will we find your name on the

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION	
To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	190
I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of shares of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on and before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid-up share-holder gets the Social-Democratic Herald for life.	
No. of Shares	Name
Amount	Address

19 of Milwaukee	5.55
1 of Kiel	3.00
1 of Sturgeon Bay	1.50
1 of Kewaunee	2.10
1 of Superior	3.70
2 of Milwaukee	6.00
1 of Marshfield	2.70
1 of Madison	6.75
1 of Silver Spring	3.15
12 of Milwaukee	15.00
6 of Milwaukee	6.00

Total Dues \$198.50
Sale of buttons 1.75
Sale of leaflets 1.20
Sale of National Constitutions75

Total Receipts \$204.41
Paid C. B. Whitnall, Treasurer 258.98
Cash on Hand, Sept. 30 \$ 35.43
E. H. Thomas, State Sec'y

The fifth ward comrades will run a series of five cinch parties, beginning Friday, Nov. 16, and continuing Nov. 30, Dec. 7, 14, and 21. Besides the regular prizes, there will be a special prize consisting of a \$10 pastel painting, given for the highest score for four games.

OYSTER SEASON NOW OPEN

A large assortment of choice Lake, River and Ocean Fish and Shellfish. Herring always on hand.

TEWS' FISH MARKET

Phone Main 1100. 579 1st AVENUE.

AND. BUEHLER PRINTING CO.

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620 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

DR. CHURCHILL

Specialties in
Diseases and Surgery of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT

415 MITCHELL STREET

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271 3rd St.
SAMPLE ROOM and
BOTTLE HOUSE

HERM. BUECH

575 16th Ave. Phone 8953

EVERT VOTH, Undertaker

Open Day and Night 425 Grove St.

Again We Are After You

and wish to tell you something in regard to our All Solid Leather WORK SHOES at

\$2.00

We guarantee every pair to be all solid leather and to give satisfaction and comfort to the wearer. We have them in every style—lace, with tip or without; with seam or seamless—also in congress, with seam or without—all

\$2.00

They all bear the UNION STAMP—A good honest shoe for the workman.

IDEAL SHOE STORE

A. L. PETERS
443 Eleventh Avenue

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogs, etc., Conventions, Price Lists, Bids, Leads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc.

We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

Germania Job Department
West Water and Wells Streets

L. S. Smith

COURTESY TREATMENT
415 N. 1st Ave. Milwaukee

CASPAR HACH,

Baker & Confectioner
...Union Bread...

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
927 KINNICKINNIE AVENUE.

Phone South 310. Lady Assistant.
Borgwardt & Niemann
Embalmers and Funeral Directors.
1061 Kinnickinnie Ave.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

What means this sudden interest in Chief Clancy of the fire department in the daily press of Milwaukee? Why, don't you know? Chief Clancy is under indictment for perjury, and the time for his trial is approaching. The Clancy push is trying to manufacture public sentiment in his favor in hope that it will influence the trial.

You see a hard effort was made to get the trial delayed until after Clancy can retire on a pension, as then he would be much more secure, no matter what happened. But this move came to naught, and so now public sentiment is being manufactured as a last resort.

Clancy is also getting busy in the fire department shaking the men down for their forced contributions to the Auditorium fund. By this means more acclaim can be made for Clancy—at the expense of the plucked firemen. And while the big fellows of the department who contribute will receive shares of stock, Clancy is managing it so that the little fellows will get nothing for their enforced contributions. The stock that ought to go to them will go into the pension fund. This is a good deal like the deal handed out to the firemen some years ago when they were forced to buy \$5 tickets to the carnival ball at the

Deutscher club. But did they go to the ball? Nixy. Firemen are too "common" to mingle with Milwaukee's perfumed sassiness froth at a grand ball, and so to make sure that none of them butted in all the "offs" were stopped on the night of the ball!

All this and some other things we learned last Tuesday evening as we stood at the corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, an interested listener to a conversation between a fireman and some acquaintance of his. It seems that the salaries given the firemen do not at all indicate how much they really get. They are plundered by collection after collection. We can remember only a few of the occasions the fireman named, but they included the McKinley monument fund, the Jacksonville disaster fund, the Rhineland disaster fund, Little Sisters of the Poor fund, various funds to help this one and that one, and so on. The thing is a terrible abuse and should be stopped.

Our readers will remember the fight made in the city council by the Social-Democrats to get justice for the police and firemen in the matter of summary discharges. As the law now is the men are forced to pay in each month to the pension funds of the two departments, but no matter how much they pay in, if they are discharged they lose all they have paid. This is a monstrous injustice, but the men submitted to it while the old parties had control of things. As soon as the Social-Democratic party began to get strong, however, the situation changed. Now another bill is to be introduced in the legislature to change this infamous law and it is hoped that besides the Social-Democratic legislators enough others can be got into line to pass it. The chiefs will lobby against it, as they did at the last legislature, and will probably go to Madison in a private car, furnished by Pfister, as they did last time, but we are in hopes that their monkey-work will prove unavailing this time, although it must be confessed that old party voters have not sent any better men to Madison this time than in the past.

Health Commissioner Bading and the mayor tried to play a trump card at Monday's meeting of the city council. Just before the meeting Bading came up to Ald. Melms and told him that he had a surprise in store for him, but would not say what it was. What was developed when Ald. Walter introduced a resolution to convert Sherman park, out in the Twenty-second ward, into an isolation hospital site. In other words, it was proposed to take the hospital away from one working class district (Eleventh ward) and put it in another. Anything is good enough for the working class, but what a howl would go up, led by the capitalist press, if Bading and Becker attempted to locate the pest house out on Grand avenue, or on the Whitefish Bay drive, where there is an abundance of pure air from off the lake! But the people of the Twenty-second intend to set up a howl, too, and, besides this, the park board members say they will object to park land being converted to other purposes, and hold it is illegal.

So far as we understand the controversy, we sympathize with Father Fagin in his fight with the health commissioner for out-door closets at his school grounds, for the children who might suffer by having to hunt up the inside closets while at play, but we cannot but wonder why Father Fagin did not lend his assistance to the Social-Democratic aldermen when they were battling in the city council for public street closets.

John Toohey thinks the Democrats ought to study up on Socialism in order that the "apparently fine" program of the Social-Democrats can be combated. Does he imagine it possible for the Democratic party to educate itself? Don't give your people any education, John, or they'll turn Social-Democrats.

Mr. Toohey has many qualities that we can admire; but honestly, now, we cannot admire his claim that the Democratic candidates this fall "were all clean, honest, able men who were entitled to solid support" etc. Does John Toohey consider Street Railway Gangster Lemanski a candidate who deserved the support of people who believe in democratic government, for instance? Of course his claim that he cannot recall a finer lot of can-

dulantes ever put up by his party is a sound declaration. His party has always put up that kind of candidates!

The following editorial utterance from the editor of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin is worthy a second reading:

"Francis X. Boden stands for a square deal. The square deal is a Rooseveltian proposition. Therefore a vote for Boden is a vote for Roosevelt."

Boden, notoriously the candidate of the grafter interests, the worst section of them, is nevertheless paraded before the people as the exemplar of a square deal by an editor who claims to represent the more wholesome tendencies of civic life. In the same paper appeared an editorial claiming that Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco was a Socialist and telling the readers that he was, under suspicion of being crooked, and that if this turned out to be true it would mean a black eye for Socialism. If it turned out true, mind you! If it turned out true it was a bad thing for Socialism—although Schmitz is not a Socialist! It is thus that editors paid to serve the interests of the interests contribute to the already large fund of suspicion held against the capitalist press by the ordinary citizen.

The board of canvassers for Milwaukee county has finished the canvassing of the vote for district attorneys with the following result: Thiel, S.-D. 15,377 McGovern, Ind. Rep. 15,510 Boden, Rep. 13,783 Schwefel, D. 9,356

According to this, the Social-Democrats lacked 133 votes of electing a district attorney, although the party vote on our other candidates would have elected him by a big plurality. But even the above figures are conjectural, for the machines are the best evidence, and the machines will not be opened until Dec. 7. All the canvassing board has been able to do was to look over the returns as sent in by the election officers, see if they did their little sums in addition correctly and that they made no mistakes in a clerical way—but they have not been able to discover whether the count as shown on the machines was taken down correctly. The machines are the best evidence, and by law they cannot be looked at till thirty days after election. Our readers will call to mind the fact in a previous election where two of our candidates for alderman in a certain ward were credited with 227 and 227 respectively. They had to be content with this obviously incorrect return until the thirty days were up and then, when the machines were opened, the dials showed that they had both received 227 votes, and that there had been an error in reading off the figures when the inspectors wrote out their report. The law ought to be changed so that the voting machines could be opened in the presence of the canvassing board ten days after election. Then we should have actual canvassing.

The report published last week to the effect that the auditorium promoters had solicited contributions along River street and in other localities in the redlight district occasioned no end of comment and criticism of the said promoters. But there is nothing at all strange about it. It is only fit that capitalism should recognize one of its own institutions!

While we firmly believe that the city should use the flushing tunnel property for its electric light plant, still we congratulate it on having escaped far enough out of the snaky coils of the Beggs capitalists to buy the Altpeter site. It means progress toward the municipal lighting of the city that the Social-Democrats have fought so hard for. Next we want municipal gas, municipal ice, municipal coal and wood yards, and the like. All this is progress toward the time when all the things on which the people depend will be wrested from private robber hands in order that the people may be able to live decent human lives.

A hunter writes us to know why it is that a hunting license costs \$1.25 when secured from Clerk Phelps and only \$1 when secured in other counties. Probably it is because Phelps and the rest of the county candidates of the Republicans are giving Milwaukee a "business" administration, with the fees going into their own pockets instead of to the county treasury.

IMPORTANT!

Any person who saw the street car accident by which an old man was injured election night (Tuesday, Nov. 6), at the corner of Reed and South Water streets, between 6 and 7 p. m., is urgently requested to call in person at this office.

DAVIDSON

Beginning Sunday—Entire Week—Sat. Mat. Only

JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS

AND The De Angelis Opera Co.

IN THE LATEST COMIC OPERA

"The Girl and the Governor"

By S. M. Branner and Julian Edwards

Prices—25c to \$1.50 Saturday Matinee, 25c to \$1

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Sunday—Mats. Wednesday and Sat'day

THE WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN

KELLAR

Accompanied by PAUL VALADON

England's Leading Conjuror

Presents the Grandest Array of Modern Magic Ever Seen in This or Any Country

Weird and Fascinating ILLUSIONS!

THE GOLDEN BUTTERFLY, THE WITCH, THE SAILOR and THE ENCHANTED MONKEY

Next—the Western Drama "Sunday"

STAR

Commencing Sunday Matinee

Ladies Day

Prices 10c 20c 30c 50c

MISS NEW YORK Jr.

Next: INNOCENT MAIDS

CRYSTAL

DAILY AT 2:30 7:45 and 9:30

Week of November 19th

MAX HILDERBRAND

"The Crazy Musician"

CRYSTALGRAPH

Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

H. M. CASTENHOLZ HATTER

AND MEN'S FURNISHER

1111 Tenth Ave. Cor. Hadley Street

ALHAMBRA

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE

A MUSICAL PLAY IN THREE BIG ACTS

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT

POPULAR PRICES 15c-25c-35c-50c-75c

A SHOW GUARANTEED TO PLEASE EVERYBODY

JOHNNY FOGARTY, MABEL MCCANE AND 80 OTHERS SO

The Hub Clothing Store

FORCED TO VACATE THEIR BUILDING

THE HUB, 217-219 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee's Greatest Clothiers, Forced from Their Building.

THE HUB

217-219 GRAND AVE.

GIGANTIC VACATING SALE!

There is not a price mentioned but what shows you can buy the finest clothing in Milwaukee for less than actual cost of raw material. A sale that will be the talk of this country.

The Hub Vacating Sale

217-219 Grand Avenue, MILWAUKEE

WAIT! WATCH! WAIT!

Milwaukee's Greatest Clothing Sale Will Open

Wednesday, Nov. 21

AT 9 A. M.

The Hub Clothing Store must vacate their building forever. After occupying our present location for the past fifteen years at Milwaukee's leading clothing house, we are forced to vacate. Our building is to be torn down to make way for the new Majestic Theater, which will occupy our present site. Our building has been leased and our entire stock consisting of \$150,000 worth of fine tailor-made clothing for men, boys and children, furnishing goods, and hats, must be sold.

THE HUB

217-219 GRAND AVE.

MEANS AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE

The most extraordinary sale that ever took place in Milwaukee. You will find values offered positively astonishing.

The Hub Vacating Sale

217-219 Grand Avenue, MILWAUKEE

The Greatest Clothing Sensation of the Age!

THE HUB CLOTHING STORE

No. 217-219 Grand Ave., Milwaukee

Entire Stock Will Be Sold at Retail for Less Than the Actual Cost of the Raw Material

BEGINNING

Wednesday, Nov. 21

In Our Building, No. 217-219 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

OUR BUILDING IS NOW CLOSED

until Wednesday, November 21st, at 9 o'clock a. m., when the greatest clothing sale in the history of Wisconsin will begin at The Hub Clothing Store, No. 217-219 Grand Avenue. Everything is being remarked and rearranged, and the hour is 9 in the morning, the day is Wednesday, November 21st, when the doors will be thrown open to the masses at The Hub Clothing Store, 217-219 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Cause of This Mighty Slaughter of Modern Merchandise!

The building we have occupied for the past fifteen years has been leased and will be torn down to make way for the new Majestic Theater. Our lease shortly expires and at the end of that time we are forced to vacate our present location. With no available location in view we are forced to sacrifice our magnificent stock of clothing for men and young men. We find ourselves with an enormous stock, consisting of more than \$150,000 of high grade tailor-made clothing for men, boys and children, and furnishing goods and hats. Rather than sacrifice our enormous stock to some outside concern, we have concluded to place the entire \$150,000 stock on sale to be sold at retail for less than the actual cost of the raw material. It will be the most stupendous undertaking the 20th century has known, to close out this mammoth \$150,000 stock at retail in a short space of time, but the prices we will put on the goods will undoubtedly move them out rapidly. The sale will be held in our large building at No. 217-219 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, and the world's greatest sale of modern merchandise for men, boys and children will begin at Milwaukee, Wednesday, November 21st, at 9 a. m., at The Hub Clothing Store's Building, No. 217-219 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee. It will be the greatest clothing sensation of the age. Famous makes of the world's most famous tailors. High class clothing that will be actually sold for less than the actual cost of the raw material, and never again will you have such an opportunity to dress in such rich raiment at so trifling a cost.

Everything will be sold just as we advertise it. The Hub has been in business for the past fifteen years, and during that time we have never misrepresented. We have had the confidence of this entire community, and we intend making this the greatest sale ever known in the history of the state. We quote a few prices in order to show you just what actual bargains there will be placed on sale. We would advise you to come as early as possible, while the pick of this magnificent stock is to be had. Below we quote a few of the many bargains that will be offered during this great vacating sale. Be sure you are right before you enter. See the name of The Hub over the door at No. 217-219 Grand Avenue.

Men's Overcoat Dep't

A Whirlwind of Bargains in Men's, Boys' and Children's

OVERCOATS

You can save at least two-thirds the price you would have to pay other clothiers. Splendid Overcoats in medium, heavy and lightweights. \$3.95

This Overcoat is of good heavy material and is positively worth \$15.00. We will allow you to take this coat home and keep it five days and if you do not think it worth \$15.00, or no matter what the cause may be, you may return the same, and we hereby bind ourselves to refund the \$15.00. Men's nice, good durable overcoats in black and blue for \$8.95, positively worth \$12.00. Men's fine overcoats in silk and satin linings, fancy mixed gray and dark blue, shades \$9.95, worth \$15.00, at your money refunded, no matter what the cause may be. Men's fine royal standard kersey overcoats in black, blue, brown and gray, worth \$15.00. Price, \$5.95. The finest quality of custom tailor-made and imported royal standard kerseys, all shades and lined with worsted, silk or satin, \$12.95, positively worth \$25.00 or your money refunded at any time during this sale.

REMEMBER

This will be the greatest bargain sale of clothing and furnishing goods ever conducted in Wisconsin. We will put forth such offerings, that no matter what the weather conditions may be, you MUST and WILL be here to get your share.

DON'T MISS IT!

Wed., Nov. 21, 9 A. M.

Make no mistake. Be sure and find the right place. Do not enter until you see the name.

THE HUB

217-219 Grand Ave.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS, regular 35c value, now 5c

BEWARE OF FRAUD

Owing to the magnitude of this gigantic sale, many unscrupulous merchants and small fry will take advantage of the extensive advertising we are doing through the country and try to lure you in through fictitious signs. Do not enter the building until you see the name in large, bold letters over the door—THE HUB. You will know then you are right.

Overcoats and Suits

EVERY SIZE. EVERY STYLE will be found in this gigantic stock. Stout men, tall men, short men, every shade, every style, every kind, and at prices that will not cover the cost of the labor, letting the material entirely out of the question, at

THE HUB VACATING SALE

217-219 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

SALE POSITIVELY OPENS

Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.

Look for Our Name Over the Door

THE HUB

217-219 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

N. B.—Railroad Fare paid to purchasers of \$25 or over.

Hat Department

Men's HAT Hats in all the latest styles, worth up to \$2.00, price, \$1.00. Men's all-wool, long comb. Austrian fur sweaters, in plain and fancy, worth from \$17.50 to \$25, price, \$8.50. Men's fine Ties, worth 25c, price, 15c. Mackintoshes, in latest styles and best materials, worth from \$1.00 to \$10.00. Our price, \$4.95 to \$4.49. Men's Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, worth 60c, our price, 35c.

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear, regular values 50c, now 27c

Overcoats and Suits

Rich in Style High in Quality

For Men, Boys and Children, to be mercilessly slaughtered in a short time at

THE HUB VACATING SALE

217-219 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.